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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1871. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon Demands a Plebiscite.

Executions of Insurgents at an End.

Versaillists Losing Popularity—Resignation of Favre Announced—German Troops Leaving for Home—Health of Mr. Gladstone Improving—Strike Among Welsh Colliers—The "Times" Urges Canada to Ratify the Treaty—Portuguese Finance—Reception of the Emperor of Brazil, &c., &c.

Versaillists Losing Popularity—Resignation of Favre—More Leaders Captured.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times'* special from Paris says: The Versailles troops are not now as popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the population. Large number of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations.

A dispatch from St. Denis to-day says: Two regimental Guards have returned to Germany. Their places are supplied with other troops.

The Nord-Germ contains a dispatch from Versailles announcing the resignation of Favre.

Two more members of the Commune, Pankill and Fontaine, have been arrested.

The Marquis De Gabriac goes to Berlin on the 3d inst., as French Ambassador.

Interdiction upon the ingress to and egress from Paris, is to be removed from the 3d inst.

Mr. Gladstone's Health Improved—Strike Among Welsh Colliers.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Gladstone has been indisposed, but is now in better health.

The colliers of South Wales have resolved to strike unless they are conceded an advance of five per cent. in their wages.

Some species and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steamship Crescent City.

The rumors of agitation and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted.

The *Times* has a dispatch from Bombay to the effect that Herat fell into the hands of Yakoob Kahn through treachery, and that the Governor was killed in battle.

The Times Urges Canada to Ratify the Treaty.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial, while admitting that it is hard for the Canadians to yield their fisheries to the Americans without the advantages of reciprocity in trade, expresses the earnest hope that Canada will loyally ratify the treaty of Washington.

Prince Napoleon Demands a Plebiscite.

LONDON, June 1.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Favre, censuring the men who proclaimed the decheance of the Emperor and Government of the 4th of September last, and demanding of the existing authorities a plebiscite for the determination of the future of France.

It is now positively announced that General Lefo will go to St. Petersburg in the character of French Ambassador.

Portuguese Finances—Reception to the Emperor of Brazil.

LISBON, June 1.—There has been such opposition in the Cortes of the scheme for raising ways and means to meet the public expenditures, that the project of law has been considerably modified.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor of Brazil, who is daily expected in Lisbon on his tour through Europe and the United States.

The French Journals on the Future of the Country—Executions at an End.

PARIS, June 1.—The French journals are greatly divided in sentiment as to the future of the country. The *Opinione, Rien, Publique, Pulsique, Siecle* and *Combined* favor the continuance of the republic. The *Temps, Nationale* and *Patrie* are very guarded in their comments on the situation. The *Opinione* thinks the withdrawal of Favre will cause discontent to revolution. The *Siecle* says Thiers is as energetic against the Bonapartists as the Reds. The *Events* favors monarchy.

Marshal MacMahon's authorization is required for the opening of the Exposition. The sale of books, etc., on the streets is prohibited. The *Siecle* was seized this morning. Executions have ceased. The prisoners are now on trial at Versailles.

The barricades in Paris numbered four hundred.

Movements of the President.

LONDON, June 1, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92, ex-Dividend 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling uplard, 7¾d.

Red spring wheat 10s 10d@11s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 6d.

Pork 69s. Cheese 63s. Beef 102s 6d. Lard 48s 6d.

THE DOMINION.

Outgivings of the Press on the Washington Treaty.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.—The Washington treaty continues to be discussed by the newspapers here. The *Colonist* and *Express* approve of the treaty. The *Chronicle* and *Reporter* treat the subject from party views. The *Reporter* partly approves and partly disapproves the treaty, expressing a desire to see more favorable conditions to the portion relating to the fisheries. The *Citizen* has an editorial this morning, which proceeds on the assumption that the functions of Parliament have been assumed by the canadian government, by which it affirms the treaty has been ratified.

The Halifax crew is undergoing daily training, preparatory to competition for the coming 4 mile race, the arrangements for which are taxing delicate shape.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The Government papers seem to foreshadow the intended policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and the cabinet with reference to the Washington Treaty. The *Times* says that neither the Government of Canada as a whole nor Sir John A. Macdonald, as the first Minister, are committed to the Treaty. They have taken care to reserve to themselves the right of the most complete freedom of action in the matter. The *Citizen* says Sir John A. Macdonald displayed great judgment in avoiding the extreme and taking a more moderate course, as it is understood the signing of the Treaty was with reluctance and reservation.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stave Factory Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 1, 1871.

At Ossian, a few miles south of here, yesterday, the stave factory of L. M. Carey was destroyed by fire. Cause not known. Loss six thousand dollars; insurance two thousand. The large stock of staves on hand was saved.

POLITICAL.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—The Democratic State Executive Committee of Tennessee met in this city to-day upon the call of its chairman, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, and adopted a memorial to Congress in regard to the good faith of the issues of the war, with all of the late amendments to the constitution, and their acquiescence in them as the supreme law of the land. They also declared their approval of the late Democratic Congressional address.

At a large meeting of the editors of the Democratic press of the State, now in the city, this afternoon, in action of the State Democratic Executive Committee was considered and unanimously approved and indorsed. The meeting was composed of Democratic editors from all parts of the State.

FIRES.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 1.—At one o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the upper story of Erich & Hyde's triple store block, a four story brick, corner of First and Water, Washington streets. The whole building, occupied by C. & H. Will's extensive bagging and rope factory and warehouse, was entirely destroyed, with a large quantity of stock and machinery. The walls stand in the wood work was consumed from the roof to the cellar. The remaining portion of the building was saved. The fire is not yet 12:45 p. m. quite extinguished, but under control. Loss estimated at $75,000 to $80,000; partially insured. A workman who saw the commencement of the fire says it was caused by spontaneous combustion on the fifth to hemp passing through a machine called the picker

RAILWAY MATTERS.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and Erie Railroads have advanced rates West on first-class freight as follows, to take effect to-day: Chicago $1 09; Cincinnati 93c; Indianapolis $1 21; Louisville 95c; Milwaukee $1 00; Nashville $1 15; St. Louis $1 29, and other points in proportion.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of E. M. Yerger, for killing Colonel Crane, in his progress at Jackson, Miss.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of Wednesday has gloomy crop reports from Pulaski, White, Woodruff, Jackson and Prairie counties. Owing to incessant rains and late freshets the stand of cotton is very poor, and many plantations have been plowed up and planted to corn. The Fort Smith *Herald* says that reports from the southern counties of that district are favorable enough, especially about the wheat. It is doubtful if there will be a surplus.

The examination of candidates for cadetships at West Point is progressing. Of the ninety-eight recently appointed candidates, forty-nine were examined by the surgeon, and twenty-three rejected.

The recent favorable weather has had very beneficial effect on the crops in California, and it is now estimated that there will be at least 100,000 tons of wheat for export from that State.

At Dallas, Oregon, on Wednesday, two men, Cleary and McClure, fought about a land boundary. Cleary went to McClure's house and shot him through the groin, fatally wounding him, when a son of McClure shot Cleary through the head, killing him instantly.

All the large hotels at Saratoga opened yesterday. Still the season promises to be the most brilliant ever known.

Christopher Trautleiter, a detective officer, was fatally shot in Baltimore yesterday by Thomas Goldrick, who had drawn a pistol intending to shoot his brother Washington.

The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting in the Mt. Vernon church, Boston, yesterday. Hon. E. Washburn presided, and Rev. Dr. Webb conducted the devotional exercises. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $30,000 and expenditures of $32,000, which had been paid to many feeble churches to aid them in building. Since the society was organized, seven hundred churches had been aided to the amount of $1,250,000. The entire cost of such churches had been $3,500,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo Report Printed.

Departure of the President and His Kitchen Cabinet—Applications for Pensions for Soldiers of the War of 1812—Astonishing Longevity of Some of the Veterans, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1871.

The San Domingo Report

Has been printed, and will be distributed in a few days. It includes all the contributions of the scientific corps who visited the Island with the Commissioners, also the testimony of seventy witnesses and many State documents and statistics furnished the Dominican Government. It makes a volume of two hundred and eighty-five pages, and is thoroughly exhaustive of the subject on which it treats. If not exhausting. A large part of the forthcoming volume is descriptive of bugs and insects which are indigenous to the Lesser Island, and in this respect it is claimed it will be a valuable contribution to that branch of neglected lore.

Movements of the President.

President Grant, accompanied by three members of the kitchen cabinet, left to-day for Long Branch. He will visit West Point next week, in company with several of his old military associates, to witness the graduating exercises which will then take place. What will add to the interest of the occasion, so far as the President is concerned, is the fact that his son, Frederick G. Grant, will be among the graduating class. The latter has enjoyed the privilege of having one year's study over and above the regular time allowed, and as a result of this advantage stands thirty-ninth in a class of forty-one members. The President, when he graduated, stood twenty-seventh on the list, in a class of fifty-five members.

Pensions to Soldiers of 1812.

At the last session, supposing that its generosity was of that kind which would not cost much, Congress passed an act granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812. Up to the present time one thousand applications have been filed under this act. The average ages of these veterans is upwards of eighty-five years. Two applications were filed to-day, one of whom, hailing from Virginia, claims to be 107 years old, while the other, calling himself William Ross, and residing at Smithville, Ontario, figures up his age at the astonishing sum of 112 years. The Commissioner of Pensions remarked to-day that it only required a small indicement for people to make out their years at almost any figures required.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1871.

TO REMAIN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Generals Babcock and Dent, and Secretary Douglass will remain at the Executive Mansion to transact such business as may fall within the range of their duties during the absence of the President.

PERSONAL.

Baron Gerolt has not yet obtained leave of his Government to return to Germany.

Sir Edward Thornton has obtained leave of Her Majesty's Government and will take passage with his family for Europe on the 24th.

APPEAL OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The appeal of the New York Central Railroad against the decision of Commissioner Pleasanton has been referred by Secretary Boutwell to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion and decision as to whether the appeal can be made as preliminary to final action on the subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for May.

Decrease During the Month $4,439,358.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for May:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,804,128,750
Accrued thereon	29,294,651
Debt bearing currency interest	49,123,000
Interest	238,772
Debt matured	1,999,002
Interest	597,126
Debt bearing no interest	413,016,905
Unclaimed interest	12,912
Total debt	$2,359,067,717
Interest	38,672,439
Coin in Treasury	88,784,651
Currency in Treasury	8,861,588
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,229,134,154
Increase during May	1,462,326
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	21,574,665
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	226,329,070

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE CONVENTION OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.

The National Insurance Convention concluded its business this morning, and adjourned sine die. Both the majority and minority reports of the committee on taXes were laid on the table, and resolutions adopted that the matter of deposits should be left entirely to the State Governments, with only the recommendation from the Convention, that when the deposit of a guaranty of capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars may be required by the laws of a State for the benefit of all policy holders, such a sum is sufficient and unnecessary to require additional deposits in any other State. Resolutions condemning attempts to dictate to foreign insurance officers on the part of persons representing special interests or individual companies, and insisting that underwriting organizations should not withdraw their patronage from all publications which are conducted in a spirit of malignity hostile to the impartial administration of the insurance laws, and approving the policy of personal examination of companies, excited a long discussion, and were finally laid on the table.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Hansa, from Bremen.

MEETING OF IRON DEALERS.

At the Astor House this morning a meeting of iron dealers was held to consult the general interests of the trade. About fifty million dollars were represented and twenty millions capital in the manufacture of bar iron. Permanent organization was effected as follows: President—James N. Barden, of Troy, New York; Vice Presidents—John C. Albert, Troy, New York; Nathan Rowland, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer—Wilson G. Hunt, Philadelphia; Board of Managers—Oliver Williams, Chatanooga, New York; Robbins, Philadelphia; Philip D. Beckwith, New York; William E. Bowdin, Philadelphia; F. Bailey, Philadelphia; Leander T. Lovell, New York.

COTTON EXCHANGE.

The members of the Cotton Exchange met to-day and decided to close the Exchange at two P. M. during the summer months. The committee appointed to revise the constitution reported that on issuing year reported for President Stephen D. Harrison; Vice-President, John W. Earle; Treasurer, Arthur E. Graves, and a full board of managers. An opposition ticket has been put forward: J. T. Wetmore, Jr., President.

OBSTRUCTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Wm. Anderson, a prominent merchant of this city, who yesterday sent United States Judge Benedict a note saying he would discharge one of his employees if he acted hastily and without evil intention, sentence was suspended.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

A mass meeting of citizens, under the auspices of the Irish Democratic Union, will be held at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening to protest against the ratification of the Washington Treaty. Senator Casserly and Mayor Hall are to be present.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

Dr. Lanahan's application for a mandamus to allow him to examine the books of the Methodist Concern, was postponed to-day to the next term of the Supreme Court, in consequence of the failure of his counsel to serve on Dr. Carlton a copy of the new affidavit. In this affidavit Dr. Lanahan republishes and denies all accusations that he is inimical or unfriendly to the interests of the Book Concern, as alleged by Dr. Carlton, and says no interruption to business can possibly be caused by the examination which he desires to make, as the books to which he seeks access have been written up long since. He prevents the affidavit of the cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, the only one in which the Book Concern kept an account during 1868, showing that their average monthly balance was only $51,100, instead of $87,307, as appears from the books of the Concern. Dr. Lanahan avers that he wants access to the books to procure evidence for his defense in the Goodenough slander suit, brought on account of his charges of mismanagement and corruption in the purchase of supplies for the Concern.

A party of English engineers, who have been engaged in building the Inter-Oceanic railway in Honduras, South America, have arrived at St. Louis, and design making a tour of the United States to visit some of our great engineering works. Owing to the disturbed state of Honduras, operations on the railroad are for the present suspended. The road in course of construction there, it is stated, is of three feet six inch gauge, and in the interior of the country the engineers have been compelled to follow the course of a river, and the line is necessarily a long one. The road was first projected twenty years ago, and surveys and plans were prepared by Colonel Wheeler, who carries water from our well one mile; another one-half mile. Now a few of these *facts* should be known to them, if the engineers of the Honduras dollars and is willing to endure the hardships in order to make a fortune. But we do not advise any of the emigrant is ready to start out and having arrived without any means to improve himself, or any money to support his family while he obtains a footing, have him come, but give him due notice before he starts. Those without means, *all* cannot. Our oldest families began here a few years ago without means. A Frenchman, who is now well to do, came at about the same time from Kentucky. He said to me, "All I *had* when I arrived was a wife and five children, and three dollars in debt." A German who came three years ago has a homestead improvement worth $1,000. Young men are willing to work and endure for a few years, and who desire to obtain a good home, should come right along. But those who have $5,000 to $10,000 in the cities with large families to get here and have their families settled comfortably.

A word in conclusion about the Texas cattle trade. The nutritious grass of the Texas prairies and canebrakes induce men to drive from Texas large numbers of cattle to graze before they are sold, and are shipped east. Last year about 200,000 were shipped to Kentucky, Illinois and other States and Territories. There will be perhaps more this autumn, as they are arriving by thousands. May 23, four droves passed along our road of 2,000 head each. The droves had 700, 1,000, 1,400, 1,500. One dealer is said to have been on the ground with $100,000, and one of $12 this gives $96,000 invested. Though some men make money in this trade, a novice might *possibly* fail, and therefore good, true men from factory, railroad and Government bonds and improvement of farms are more profitable for some men than the Texas cattle trade. K.

OUR UNDERGROUND WEALTH.

A Curious and Valuable Discovery in Tioga County.

We learn from the Tioga *Agitator* that a curious and valuable quarry has been recently discovered on the farm of Mr. R. Bartlett, some two hundred feet north of Mattensburg. This may be literally described as an immense deposit of stone plank. It covers some six acres, and the stone are found ready for use smooth, true, of uniform thickness, and in the form of more than twenty feet long, by ten feet in width, and from one to three or four inches in thickness; each stone, however, being of the thickness as nicely as if sawed out by machinery. The stone is very close grained, even in grain, and when first taken from the quarry, soft enough to work easily, though it soon becomes like hard gray granite. Its color is a light gray. Though nature is a fact hard to account for, that the edges of these slabs are as true in most of the quarry, and though worked out by a skilful stone-cutter. They can easily reduced to any desired size, without breakage; and like those Ireland quarries, the whole bed or load of these slabs was brought to Wellsboro last week, over a road in the Tioga valley. They were twelve feet long by four in width, and *one inch thick*; almost as smooth as though planed, and without warp or twist. At one point in the quarry, the slabs are in layers twenty seven deep, large enough to square sixteen feet, and of a uniform thickness of two inches. Orders are being received from various places for quantities of these stones, and this stone pank mine—for such it is—bids fair to be a fortune for its owner. It is doubtful if there is a similar quarry in the State.

The Cotton Crop Predictions.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks the prospects for the cotton crop, thinks it is safe to conclude that there has been somewhat less cotton planted this year than last, but disputes the correctness of the estimates that nearly one million acres of the most fertile and profitably productive land has not been placed under cultivation, and says it should be remembered that most of the estimates on which predictions are based are obtained from persons whose interest is to create an impression of the acreage and not little good will be derived from the statistics during the spring months, and it was not until the published evidence from cultivators and dealers demonstrated the fact of a largely increased acreage, that these reports ceased to find credence in some quarters. It should not be overlooked that if much the same thing were noticeable this year.

Animal Production of Iron.

It is a curious fact, as described by M. De Watteville, in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, that in some of the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers or banks of iron, exclusively built up of animalcules, but unknown to the world, have found their way to large islands in the ocean, by silently and for ages cementing matter with matter, and thus creating those beautiful forms known as coral, etc. The iron ore found in these lakes is not unlike pig metal, and according to its shape, into gunpowder, pearl, honey, or cake ore. These iron banks are from three to eight yards in length, from two to four in breadth, and not usually exceeding three and half feet in thickness. It is the Swedish peasant, who has but little to do in that season, makes holes in the ice of the lake, and with a long pole probes the bottom in search of the buried treasure. When the spot is then let down, and with a sort of ladle, contents are hauled out. The mass is then thrown and shovelled into the stove, which is then hoisted up again. The ore thus obtained is of fine quality, but with a quantity of sand and other extraneous matters, which is got rid of by washing it in a cradle, this being done by gold-hunting. A man may get out a ton of iron per day by this process.

A curious illustration of the theory that the shrinkage of population is in a line parallel with the contraction of currency is said to be afforded in New York, where the cessation of house-building in localities which in former years have resounded with the hammer and trowel, and where, as a consequence, it is said that a new wall going up is well-nigh a matter of curiosity, while at the same time numerous handsome stone-front houses in eligible situations are standing empty, and have been for a long while, and are shipped east. Last year about 200,000 were shipped to Kentucky, Illinois and other States and Territories. There will be perhaps more this autumn, as they are arriving by thousands. May 23, four droves passed along our road of 2,000 head each. The droves had 700, 1,000, 1,400, 1,500. One dealer is said to have been on the ground with $100,000, and one of $12 this gives $96,000 invested. Though some men make money in this trade, a novice might *possibly* fail, and therefore good, true men from factory, railroad and Government bonds and improvement of farms are more profitable for some men than the Texas cattle trade. K.

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KANSAS.

Advantages of the State Agriculturally—Hardships of People Who Emigrate Without Means—Scarcity of Wood and Water.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ABILENE, KANSAS, May 26, 1871.

The emigration to this State is greater at this time than to any other state in the Union, owing to the completion of important railroads, thus opening up to the emigrant a State perhaps unequaled for agricultural purposes, the soil being fertile and well adapted to wheat, corn, oats, potatoes (common and sweet), melons, &c.; the native grass being nutritious, affords ample supply for all the possible stock which can be raised for many years to come, affording also an unlimited supply for the thousands of Texas cattle which are brought here in May to fatten ready for sale by September. Another cause of the increasing emigration is found in the mildness of the climate in winter. Stock generally feed out all winter, thus saving the farmer the labor necessary in procuring fodder. Hence we find many persons here who, a few years ago, left the older States for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The homesteads offered by the Government are being rapidly accepted, and in a few years but few homesteads are left unoccupied. A large settlement of Mennonites, numbering about 1,000, have settled in the vicinity of Newton, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and are now busily engaged in putting out on the prairie sod. Another large settlement of Mennonites, numbering about 1,000, have settled in the vicinity of Halstead, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and are now busily engaged in putting out on the prairie sod. Another large settlement of Mennonites, numbering about 1,000, have settled in the vicinity of Halstead, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and are now busily engaged in putting out on the prairie sod.

Many persons have been made recently through the agency of this secret force, but the most important is that of Aaron Koons, who was brought to this city by Detective J. H. Downs, chief operative in the State of Ohio, yesterday, and committed to jail on a charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of Poughkeepsie of the denomination of ten dollars, with which this community was flooded a few months since. It is alleged that Koons was the principal man in shoving the stuff here, and for this he has been held for trial.

Koons is said to be an old offender and is a member of one of the strongest and worst gangs of counterfeiters in the country. He is a son-in-law of John Mingus, having married a daughter of that distinguished individual, but a few months since his wife left him and took up with Bill Cassidy, who is also in jail on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It was through the agency of this woman we are informed that the arrest of Koons was brought about. He was "spotted" by the force, and Detective Downs set upon his track, which he followed faithfully for over six weeks, and was finally enabled to capture his man in Canuti county, Illinois. On last Sunday, the gang to which Koons belonged were attacked by a force of officers on the Wabash river and two of the officers were killed and the desperadoes all escaped. Koons was severely injured in the affray, and was found in the woods by Detective Downs, and brought to this city. Where it appears he had laid up for repairs. If the evidence is as strong against him as reported, he will not have an opportunity for doing it in the "queer" for several years to come, unless he should elope some of Warden Wright's boarders with it.

MANSFIELD.

Memorial Day in Chartiers Cemetery.

Memorial Day was appropriately observed in Chartiers Cemetery, located on the Temperanceville and Mansfield road, about one mile east of the latter place. A procession was formed in the village of Mansfield, and had part of the exercises in the morning by Chief Marshal Capt. W. H. Sea and Aids, Capt. W. A. J. Glenn and A. J. McQuesty. In the advance was the Avalanche Brass Band, and following was the Rich Valley L. O. O. F. Association, headed by Noble Grand Sunday Schools, followed by citizens on foot and in buggies.

When the cemetery was reached a circle was formed, within which were a number of soldiers' graves. The ceremonies then took place and were carried out by the Grand Army of the Republic. The opening prayer was made by Rev. James Dickson, after which Capt. W. H. Sea recited a portion of the ceremony, at the same time placing the flowers on the graves. The second part of the service was read by A. J. McQuesty, and the third by Capt. W. A. J. Glenn.

A short address was delivered by the Rev. F. R. Worthington, after which the benediction closed the service, and pronounced the benediction, after which the crowd separated into different groups to complete the work of decorating the graves.

The work finished, some of them went to their homes, while others took the train for the city to witness the services of the afternoon.

PARDONED.

The Fine and Costs Against two Illicit Distillers Remitted.

United States Marshal Murdoch yesterday received from the Department of State a pardon signed by the President, for the benefit of John Adam Schneider, who were convicted in the United States District Court at the October term, 1870, of defrauding the revenue by distilling and selling without paying to pay a fine of one thousand dollars each, the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Allegheny county jail. The term of imprisonment has expired, and the the pardon inhibits the fine and costs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Baum vs. the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, previously reported, was resumed, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

166. McKee for use vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
190. Hays vs. Hoffman.
192. Mellon vs. Marshall.
20. Crow vs. Sturgeon Bros.
142. McQuaide for use vs. O'Boyle et al.
161. (Old List) Renne vs. Jones & Laughlin.
169. (Old List) Same vs. Same.
29. Barr, Jr., vs. owners of steamboat Great Republic.

United States District Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Raney vs. Cunningham & Co., previously reported, was resumed but had been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR JUNE TERM, 1871, AT WILLIAMSPORT, COMMENCING JUNE 19, 1871.

Cases for the Grand Jury.—United States vs. A. Lane, Benjamin Lane, Jr., James Sinclair, Jr. Returned to Stated vs. Wm. Pettitt; United States vs. Patton, Jr., and Jacob Hart; United States vs. Wm. Bowman, Jr., and Jacob Hart; United States vs. John D. Boyle; United States vs. Matthew W. Clark; United States vs. George H. Parker.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

United States vs. Joseph Hart et al, John Hunsman, Phineas Barber et al, Joseph Pease, Lucius B. Shrekland et al, Daniel Gallagher, Conrad Krapf, Barbara Bowman, Jacob Eberhart, Peter C. King, Wm. Merrick, Solomon Ritter, P. W. Morgan, John Mahaffey et al, Wm. Pettitt, Samuel Hart, P. P. Callahan, Wilson A. Jones, Joseph Einstein, George Shafer, N. G. Gilsoner, D. B. Knapp, Philip Fabie, Jr., Jacob Hart, Barrel of Berrings, Jeremiah C. Howell, Theodore H. Emmons, William Harvey, Robert Logan, Wm. Boyle et al, Joseph Garcia, Samuel A. Savidge, George Bedort, John J. Hopkins, Jacob D. Clare, et al, Wm. Swartman, Jno. Vickler, Henry Hafner, Nevelled Fisher et al.

CIVIL CASES.

United States vs. Daniel Gallaher, Conrad W. Krapf, Henry Krause, Baltzer Saiden, Back & Ulshaw, Baer & Stegmayer, Barber & Henderson, The Scranton Coal Company, Barrel of Berrings, Whisky, claimed by Feehnberger Bros.; Tobacco, Cigars, &c., claimed by Herman O'Hara.

CASES AT ISSUE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Morris & Walsh vs. James W. Adams; Wm. Spatz vs. John M. Taylor; Wm. Spatz vs. Jacob Dundore; Henry Lentz vs. E. W. Smith; Wellington Ross, Jr., Co. vs. W. S. Purdy and G. B. Chamberlin; A. T. Stewart & Co. vs. Purdy & Chamberlin; Wilmerding, Bogard & Co. vs. A. Mayer & Co.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Applications Granted and Refused—Cases Heard.

The License Board met yesterday, when the following additional licenses were

GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Smith & Hexter, Fourth ward; Louis Boll, Eleventh ward; C. A. Stein, Second ward; John Eberhardt, Fifth ward; Joseph Weigand, Sixth ward; John Devlin, Seventh ward; John C. O'Donnell & Co., Twenty-third ward; Matthew Nasser, Seventeenth ward; Daniel Mahaffey, Thirteenth ward.

Allegheny—James Hays, First ward; Conrad Sauday, Fifth ward; George Bailey, First ward; John Siddons, First ward.

Borough—Elizabeth Lloyd, Stephen McFadden, August Becker, John Wheeler, John D. Risser, Bernhard Bowman, East Birmingham; Joseph Weigand, Jacob Nickels, Birmingham; Michael Rogers, Henry Weising, Temperanceville; Fred Cowles, South Pittsburgh; M. Mullen, Mt. Washington; Henry Zoller, St. Clair, Thos. McQuaid, Monongahela; Nathan G. Bernhardt, Elma; F. S. Landgraf, Millvale.

Township—Caspar Fechter, Richland.

REFUSED.

Francis Savage, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Patrick Sangen, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

CASES HEARD.

Pittsburgh—Martin Roh, Ninth ward; Michael Darrith, Tenth ward; Robert Thiman, Fourteenth ward; Andrew Shafer, Eighth ward; Timothy Cronin, Tenth ward; Thomas Linderfelter, Twelfth ward; M. J. Lynch, Twelfth ward; Wm. Follitt, Fourth ward; Gallagher & Dempsey, Fourth ward; Richard Wilson, Third ward; Frank Lohns, Ninth ward.

Allegheny—James Hays, First ward; Henry Krause, Fifth ward; Bernhard Baggerty, Twelfth ward; Wm. Bawman, Allentown; David Jericho, Temperanceville; Joseph Hart, Sr., Sharpsburg.

Board adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report for the Month of May—Number of Cases Disposed of, and the Receipts of Fines, &c.

The Police Committee held a meeting last evening at the Mayor's office, J. H. Hare in the chair. The pay roll for the month was submitted and approved.

Mr. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, submitted the following report of the business for the month:

CASES DISPOSED OF.	
Drunkenness	485
Disorderly conduct	245
Vagrancy	34
Informations	59
Total	886
Discharged	71

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the office from fines, forfeitures, dramatic and switch licenses, &c., were as follows:

Fines and forfeitures	$1,292 05
Mayor's office	319 85
Night police	219 85
Dramatic license	250 00
Pawn and switch licenses	225 00
Total	$2,305 90
Receipts for May, 1870	2,471 80
Decrease	$ 154 10

Of the above receipts $147 55 were collected and paid in by Deputy Mayor Nichols.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending June 1st, 1871, and each bearing that date, reported weekly for the Commercial, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 115,265—Fire Place Tender—Charles C. Algeo, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,268—Platform Weighing Scale—Sylvester Ilsley, Allegheny, and Augustus B. Eaton of Case, York.

No. 115,275—Surgical Instrument for the relief of the piles—Enw. Dittridge, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,287—Whiffletree Hook—Andrew J. Griggs, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,326—Glass Jar—William M. Kirchner, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,355—Pinch Bar—Abraham Reese, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself, Robert Lyon and George M. Reese.

No. 115,377—Glass Mold—Carl Stadelman, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,440—Feather Renovator—Benj. F. Cramer, Tyrone.

No. 115,443—Machine for Rolling Leather—John G. Curtis, Warren, Pa.

No. 115,522

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

In the list of items comprising the General Appropriation Bill, sent us by our Harrisburg correspondent and printed yesterday morning, the appropriation to the sufferers by the raid on Chambersburg did not appear. We are assured, however, that in the bill as signed the item, $300,000, duly appears.

Our yesterday's telegrams state that General CLUSERET has been executed. Should PYATT and GROUSSET (of the former of whom we recently gave some account) be arrested, it will complete the extermination of the original one hundred and six members of the Paris Commune. Of this number only two fell in battle, the remainder either being shot by the Government or killed in the jealous quarrels which arose among themselves. So sinks the pirate ship, and go down the pirate crew. Three months ago, when the Commune seemed on the high road to success, we said it was chaos crowned with a liberty cap. It has been more, and worse. But the death of the Commune may be the dawn of Conscience, in which single word lies the need and the hope of France, and the condition of its redemption.

SEVERAL Democrats have of late attempted to place themselves at the head of the party for the next Presidential campaign. But Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has beaten them all, and now stands far ahead, the most conspicuous object in the political field. One speech like that by him at Atlanta, printed in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, is more than a match for a dozen manifestoes like that which VALLANDIGHAM put forth, and alongside which the utterances of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention are as the talk of school-boys. A single speech from him utterly demolishes all the manifestoes, resolutions and the professions of every sort put forth by the New Departure school of politicians, and renders it impossible that the next Presidential campaign shall be conducted on any other than the question, *"whether the verdict of the war, as it has been wrought into the Constitution, shall stand or be overthrown."*

QUITE in keeping with this pleasant season of nature's sweetest sights and sounds is the happy thought of the Allegheny Park Commissioners, mentioned in another column. These gentlemen have engaged TOZZER'S fine band to play in the park from five until eight o'clock to-morrow evening and the evening of the following Saturday. This will render the sun-set strolls of our citizens still more delightful, besides affording great enjoyment to the little children who are debarred from hearing the bird voices and leaf voices of the country. If we cannot go out into the green lanes and woods, let us try to bring the innocent and healthful suggestions of the country in among our city bricks and mortar. Chief among the simple pleasures which most ennoble, is music, and we have no doubt that the action of the Park Commissioners will be warmly applauded, and we fully expect to witness the presence of a very large concourse. It seems to us that the enjoyment in store for the citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh on the evenings in question will induce them thereafter to take steps to continue the entertainment throughout the summer months, in which we are quite certain they will receive the hearty co-operation of the Commissioners.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON has recently delivered a lecture on "Art," in which, in a thoughtful and striking manner, he traces the refining force of such works, showing that through gradual and secret influences, American taste for art has been educated, and American zeal in the art of sculpture developed from the ruder elements of foreign contagion into a strong and promising native growth. The progress made in this direction during the past eight or ten years is one of the proofs of our advancing civilization, and the outgrowths of the artistic sentiment have become visible all over the country. New York and Boston are engaged in a friendly rivalry for the establishment of Art Museums, Chicago and Cincinnati are running a race for the possession of Art Galleries and the best individual works; wealthy Americans in Europe are falling into the habit of buying the finest productions of American and foreign artists; statues are springing up everywhere, and picture shops are multiplying in all our large towns and cities. These are proofs of a cultivated taste. Every year shows an advance, in comparison with the preceding twelvemonth, and artists of genius are winning recognition and emolument without any of the weary waiting which was once the painful lot of their brethren. The proposed organization of Art Museums is an important step, not alone for its immediate promise, but also on account of the encouragement it will give to a still purer school of Art. Many Americans have placed in their private galleries the very best productions of the chisel and pencil, and we are glad to see it intimated that a number of these collections are to be presented or bequeathed to our Art Museums, provided these institutions are rendered safe and accessible, and put under proper regulations. It is probable, also, that new orders will be given, to replace the works so deposited, by others of similar character, and in this manner the hard-working artists themselves will receive direct encouragement, while art itself will receive development both at home and abroad. Every statue and picture of merit brought home by travelers from Europe also adds a leaf to the record of our aesthetic culture, and makes a new point in favor of public Museums and Art Galleries. Next in importance to the question of a people's morals is the question of its taste, and these indications which we have noted are exceedingly encouraging, our own city not being behind in the matter.

THE ITALIAN GUARANTEES AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Apparently unaffected by the spiritual thunderbolts hurled against it and undeterred by sacerdotal denunciations, the Italian government, after some months of deliberation, agreed upon a scheme for guaranteeing the maintenance and independence of the Holy See. It has now addressed to the European powers a circular dispatch in which explanations are given touching the guarantees agreed upon. In this document the Italian government endeavors to show that it has done all that could be required of it to secure to the Holy Father such a position as the right performance of his duties and as his relations to the Catholic Church make it necessary and proper for him to occupy. From the tenor of the paper and of the scheme to which it relates, it is easy to discover the point of view from which Italian statesmen have looked at the subject. Their object manifestly has been, by the establishment of guarantees, to satisfy the minds of Catholics everywhere that the Italian government intends to exercise no influence, whether direct or indirect, upon the administration of the affairs of the Church, and that the Papacy has been in no sense degraded by the change in its temporal relations. Should the measures adopted for this end fail to make upon the general Catholic mind the impression desired, the failure will seem to most Protestants rather remarkable. Personal sovereignty, with all the rights, privileges and immunities implied in that comprehensive term, is guaranteed to His Holiness. The right of asylum is attached to whatever palace or dwelling he may occupy at the time of its exercise. He has his own post and telegraph offices in the Vatican, exempt from control or interference on the part of the Italian government, though at its expense. Without let, hindrance, or even permission, he may summon and hold Councils, chapters and other spiritual assemblies, and generally in all spiritual concerns not affecting the interests of the state, he may act with unrestricted and unconditional freedom. Wherever he may choose to go throughout the kingdom of Italy he will be treated with the same honors as the king, while his use of the government telegraph will be free from the surveillance of government officials. Finally he is assured forever an annual income of five millions of *lire*, or six hundred thousand dollars. *Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio:* this statement of the guarantees will seem weak and unsatisfactory to any reader who may have seen them presented in detail. But however imperfect, it suffices to show on what a poor foundation the Holy Father rests his claim to be regarded as a martyr and a prisoner.

In the circular letter to which we refer, the wish is expressed that other European governments may approve the action of the Italian regarding the Pope, and that their unanimous sanction may serve to overcome the opposition of the Papal Court, or at least to effect its reconciliation with Italy. The persistent indignation with which the Pope meets all attempts made for the restoration of harmony is a bitter grief not only to the aged and "too religious" King, but also to thoughtful Italian statesmen. By his obstinacy His Holiness is every day giving additional strength and importance to the political party which hates and wishes to destroy the Catholic Church. And another subject of anxiety is the constant labors and intrigues for the destruction of Italian unity carried on in the Pope's name. It is the old story with which every reader of Italian history is so familiar, the incumbent of the Holy See toiling and scheming for the ruin of that beautiful land for the glory of GOD. In spite of all that has happened, perhaps, Italian politicians cannot help fearing that these unblessed labors may again succeed. Though a small party about the Pope, headed by Cardinal AMALFI, are in favor of accepting the guarantees under protest and of thus making peace with the Italian government, the party led by ANTONELLI is much the stronger, and there is slight prospect of settlement while PIUS IX. lives. His life is a good one, as the assurers say, and in consequence of the guaranties, he enjoys peculiar advantages in his warfare against the "sub-Alpine kingdom." By granting them it has armed its enemy. But whatever internal mischiefs the Papalini may work among VICTOR EMANUEL's subjects, even they by this time must despair of obtaining foreign intervention in behalf of either mediation or restoration. Austria, once so devoted and obedient, is now both feeble and refractory. The hopes which they built upon united Germany, some weeks ago vanished into thin air, frustrated in a degree and manner well adapted to forbid revival. THIERS, who believes in nothing but in France, and in nobody but himself, has always been a supporter of the Pope's temporal power. The fact is most easily and satisfactorily explained by his hostility to Italian unity, for aiding in the accomplishment of which LOUIS NAPOLEON was denounced by him as an absurd blunderer. Partly because THIERS still remains true to his old view of Italian politics, and partly because he wants the aid of the priests in effecting a settlement of France, he now professes to favor the restoration of the Pope to his former estate, by accrediting an ambassador to Rome as well as one to Florence. The act is understood at Rome to be a promise of French interposition when other and more pressing engagements shall permit. Probably the outlook is not alarming to the Italians at present, as the French seem likely to have sufficient employment for their money and energies at home for a considerable time to come.

PURSUIT OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Though longing for the overthrow of the Communists and rejoicing in the triumph of the Versailles Government, the rest of the world, especially the American, English and German portions of the world, may have to blush for the violence and cruelties which signalize the victory. True, much more than ordinary allowance ought to be made for the provocation under which the conqueror's act and for the peculiar position in which they are placed. The wretched crew who for so many weeks held and desolated Paris, seemed to combine in their own persons the mischievous spirit of the monkey with the blood-thirsty rage of the tiger, and by their deeds almost warranted the designation of enemies of the human race. So far as the prominent leaders in riot and bloodshed are concerned, no men ever better deserved whatever severity of punishment is consistent with the mildness of a civilized government. As much may also be said concerning those known to have committed acts of violence or bloodshed. The culprit ought not to be exempted from suffering the penalty due to his crime, even by the fact that he was merely

"The tool
Which knaves do work with called fool."

But the reports we hear of wholesale and summary executions even upon the denunciation of personal enemies, are not quite creditable to the discipline of the soldiers, or to the self restraint of their officers. Then, it is not pleasant to hear that some of the neighboring governments as Germany, Belgium and Spain allow no refuge in their territories to those who have escaped pursuit in France. VICTOR HUGO's banishment from Belgium seems to have been provoked by his own personal act, the publication of a letter, and in the absence of the article, whether it be fustian or bombast, we are not competent to judge the case. In reference to the Paris Communists in general it can hardly be doubted that they are entitled to the right of asylum, as seems to be admitted in both those free countries, England and Switzerland. Each of these governments, it is understood, has distinctly refused to deliver up persons merely engaged in the socialist revolt and not charged with specific crimes against life or property. In the way of objection to this course it is not enough to allege that the socialist or the communist is an enemy of society. To all who have paid close attention to the agitation in France which culminated in the late revolt, the fact is known that nearly all, if not all, the peril of the movement was the consequence of its connection with the politics of the country. Social questions left to themselves, or kept free from political intrigues, are not likely to lead to revolution or rebellion. But when mixed up with political questions they become dangerous. In France this has been the case for many years, and nothing can be more certain than that the terrible disturbances just suppressed, in so far as they were socialistic, were a mere pretext. A mere economical question never would have prompted the revolt, which was made possible by the suspicion with which the people regarded the purposes of the Versailles Assembly. Tens of thousands who cared nothing for the Commune, either actively or silently favored the revolt as a means of resisting the re-establishment of an empire in France. Hence many of the men whom foreign governments are asked to give up for punishment, are political refugees in the strict sense of the word.

But the extreme violence with which the French Government appears to pursue the offenders is objectionable on other grounds. Reaction is certain to be one consequence, while a deep and burning desire for vengeance will be kindled in the hearts of the poor and miserable, the only classes for whom socialism with its abrogation of individual life, has any especial attractions. By severity gentle in its proceedure and regulated by justice tempered with mercy, the Versailles Government might have done much to destroy the association which in French minds indissolubly connects political triumph with cruelty displayed either in bloodshed or in banishment.

An interesting item of information occurs in a letter from Berlin. It relates to those Free Masons of Paris whose efforts to effect peace between the Communists and the Versailles Government were, two or three weeks ago, the subject of so much simple wonder and so many vain conjectures in this country. The three Grand Lodges of Berlin summon all the Grand Lodges of Germany, with their offshoots, to break off all intercourse with French Free Masons, because the latter have violated the fundamental law of Masonic federation, which forbids participation in the agitation of political and ecclesiastical questions. We have called the statement interesting; and so it is, if not exactly to American Masons, certainly to the members of that extensive organization which once held a convention in Pittsburgh, and which steadily and vehemently denounces Masonry as an institution both political and religious, dangerous to church and state. The action of the Berlin Grand Lodge is what they call an evidential fact touching the notorious allegations which, whenever mentioned in his presence, used so deeply to move the indignation of the late Father TAYLOR, of the Boston Seamen's Chapel. However righteously angry, that eloquent man of genius brought no railing accusation against the anti-Masons, but prayed for them, with much unction, that "the Lord would make their hearts as soft as their heads." As illustrating the spirit in which this prayer was uttered, as well as the character of the man, we may also quote what he said about his son-in-law, Judge RUSSELL, so well-known for his works of beneficence. Somebody asking Father TAYLOR if the gentleman who had married his daughter was a Christian, the answer was—"not exactly a Christian, but a very sweet sinner."

MEEKLY acknowledging our utter inability to cope with our Democratic neighbor in the wonderful figures of rhetoric wherewith it seeks to demonstrate an overwhelming triumph for its party at the ensuing election, we have recourse to the following figures of arithmetic, which will perhaps show that the anticipated victory is by no means to be won as easily as seems to be taken for granted, premising them with the remark that the Republican party of Pennsylvania was never more harmonious and united than at present, and that the condition of national affairs is also calculated to confirm its members in their agreement and faith. The following is the vote and majorities previous to 1870:

In 1860—A. G. Curtin	262,219	
H. D. Foster	230,239	
Republican majority		32,[illegible]
In 1863—Curtin	269,506	
Woodward	254,177	
Republican majority		15,[illegible]
In 1864—Lincoln	296,391	
McClellan	276,316	
Republican majority		20,[illegible]
In 1866—Geary	307,274	
Clymer	290,096	
Republican majority		17,178
In 1868—Grant	342,[illegible]	
Seymour	313,382	
Republican majority		28,[illegible]
In 1869—Geary	290,952	
Packer	285,996	
Republican majority		4,596

It is true that last fall we lost a number of Congressmen from the Western Districts of the State, but our majority on the average county vote was more than double that which Governor GEARY received in 1869, while a general reaction in favor of Republican principles has set in all over the country. It will be seen, therefore, that the probabilities of Pennsylvania reversing her record are exceedingly meagre, and afford, when boiled down, but very slim comfort to our enthusiastic contemporary. But it does well to whistle, nevertheless. We have read that it tends to keep up a man's courage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new style of brogan shoe has been produced, made principally of elm wood, in Massachusetts. The sole is divided at the ball of the foot and reunited by a hinge of sole leather of suitable thickness, two inches wide, so as to give free play to the toes. A portion of the uppers is made of leather, but they are toed and heeled with wood. They are, however, shaped in the modern style, and not like the sabot of France, which is all wood and turned up at the toe, "Heathen Chinee" style. In the fastenings copper rivets are made use of, and all the parts where the wood and leather unite are packed with India rubber. These shoes will cost less than a dollar per pair, and are a modification of the European wooden shoe, but it is doubtful whether they would be found as comfortable as the English clog, which is one of the most comfortable of foot coverings when properly made, when the ground is covered with snow or mud.

The growth of the American Episcopal Church in the United States within the past ten years, has been remarkable. Nearly fifty bishops will meet this year at the great Triennial Convention, to be held in Baltimore in Oct.ober. A few years ago less than one half this number were present on similar occasions. The great States have had to be divided. New York into five dioceses, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, into two and three each. The growth of the church in the Western States and new territories, and on the Pacific coast, almost exceed that of the East. On the line of the great Pacific Railroads, hardly a hamlet or way station of any importance can be found without its Episcopal Church.

In the United States there are eight cities of over two hundred thousand inhabitants each, namely, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston and Cincinnati. The combined population of these cities is three million three hundred thousand in round numbers—less actually than that of the city of London. Most of our cities, however, are comparatively in their infancy, while London is two thousand years old. Forty years ago the population of London was a million and a half, and for the last hundred years its annual growth has been very uniformly limited to about 16 per cent., while our cities have been advancing at rates varying from 15 to 175 per cent.

The history of the laws of Connecticut in relation to the crime of adultry is thus briefly given: In 1642 the colony adopted the Massachusetts code, which punished the offense with death; in 1672 the penalty was changed to whipping on the naked body, branding the letter A upon the forehead, and compulsory wearing of a halter about the neck and in plain sight so long as the adulterer or adulteress remained within the colony. In 1750 the whipping was limited to twenty stripes, and in 1784 was fixed at thirty stripes. In 1816, whipping, branding, and wearing the halter were abolished; the guilty man was to be imprisoned in Newgate, and the woman in the common jail for not less than two nor more than five years. In 1830 the Legislature passed an act by the terms of which both offenders were to be confined in the State Prison, the time of confinement remaining the same as before. The law has not been changed since then.

The catacombs of Paris were made use of by the insurgents as a means of safe communication between certain of the outlying forts and the city. Frequently, however, companies of men were lost in these devious burrowings, and it is supposed that in many cases men and women have perished in the attempt to seek safety in the underground labyrinth. No less than three parties of fugitives from Fort Vanves were discovered by workmen in the catacombs and rescued from a frightful death; but there is reason to believe that a part of the garrison of that fort were lost underground, and, of course, perished of starvation and the poisonous air.

Many of the finest estates in Virginia are now offered for sale. In the valley near Winchester, and in Loudon county, bordering upon the Potomac, thousands of acres of land unpurchased by the boss lands of Ohio for agricultural purposes, are in the market. The best lands in that section command but from thirty to fifty dollars per acre—land that will grow wheat and corn year in and year out, and which, under the system of farming pursued in Ohio or Pennsylvania, would in productiveness soon rival the most valuable in those States. Those who do not care to emigrate westward, will find the attractions of the Old Dominion well worthy of attention, especially as the objections that formerly existed against an influx of capital and labor are being rapidly removed.

An interesting question, for doctors to decide, has arisen in Louisville. Some weeks ago a little girl was bitten by a dog and died in a short time. The attending physician pronouncing it a clear case of hydrophobia. The dog having presented no symptoms of madness, was not killed and is yet running about, frisking and playing among strangers, petted by the owner, and a complete mystery to several medical men. The death of the child under these circumstances excites a great deal of interest, and the subject, it is stated, will be brought before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville. It would seem that no one is safe from the effects of hydrophobia if any canine may communicate the fatal disease.

A New York letter says: "French refugees are beginning to arrive here in some numbers. They are mainly from the middle classes, and come in groups, after the German method. There are now forming a colony near Garretson's, Staten Island, in one of the worst ague-infected districts about New York. Before six months are over they will probably every one of them have the shakes, which will not be conducive to favorable impressions of the country.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* states that the leaves of the common basket willow (*salix nigra*, Marshall) make an excellent yeast, if treated in the same way as is usual with hops. "The discovery," he says, "was made in my family last summer, and after a thorough trial I was convinced that nothing is equal to it, as it rises much quicker than hops—in half the time—imparts none of the hop flavor so disagreeable to some, and in fact makes better bread in every way. The thing is well worthy the attention of every good housewife, and none should hesitate in consequence of not knowing the medical properties of the willow in question, I will add that it is a healthful tonic, from which no harm can possibly arise."

THE forty-seventh anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, was held in Philadelphia last Tuesday. Since its organization it has established over fifty thousand Sunday Schools in destitute neighborhoods and frontier settlement, ranging from New England to the Pacific coast, and from Minnesota to the Gulf States. Into these schools it has gathered over twenty-five hundred thousand otherwise neglected children, and it claims more than two thousand churches as the direct outgrowth of its work. Last year one thousand one hundred and ninety-four new Sunday Schools were organized, and 49,582 children, heretofore neglected, placed under Bible instruction. Besides this, 3,997 other schools, most of them poor, in which were 345,934 children, were aided by grants of books and periodicals published by the Society. Twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-five families were visited, and 7,651 sermons and addresses delivered. The mission of this Society is one of the most important and hopeful of all our various moral and religious agencies, and has already done a work that cannot be measured in its result for good.

THE marriage contract of the Bride of Lammermoor has lately been discovered at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. It was evidently unknown to Sir Walter Scott when he wrote the novel of that name. Lord Selkirk is the representative of the family of Dunbar, of Baldoon, and has the family papers in his possession. It was in arranging these that he came upon this contract of marriage. The four signatures are David Dunbar (the bridegroom), Janet Dalrymple (the bride), James Dalrymple (bride's father), Baldoon (bridegroom's father). One of the witnesses, James Dalrymple, may have been the bride's brother, who rode behind her to the church, and whose dagger was said to have been used in the murder. A *fac-simile* has been taken of the document. Judging from this, there is little tremor in the bride's signature. Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, propose to publish the *fac-simile* in their forthcoming centenary edition of the Waverly Novels.

A STRIKING instance of progress, or degeneration, as some may view it, is noted in England. A London paper says twenty years ago the name of the favorite "in the Derby was a "thousand pound" in every English home for weeks before the race was run. Now nine persons out of ten are ignorant of his name. The turf seems to be fast following the footsteps of the prize ring, and will probably at last be landed in the same slush. If fun made so many peers bankrupts and so many servants thieves that both lords and footmen now are cautious of meddling with it. What was regarded as a "noble pastime," is now no longer a "pastime," but a matter of business, conducted by low gamblers in a spirit of gain, and not as a trial of strength, speed and skill between well-bred and highly trained animals.

THE FORGOTTEN NEED.

"O why should ill torsves ... from ill,
And pain still keener pain forever breed?
We all are brethren; even the slaves who kill
For hire are men, and to avenge "mislead
On the misdeed, doth but M ... feed
With her own broken heart."
—"Sidney's "Result of Islam."

I.

Sessing the wondrous singer, all compact
Of inspiration and prophetic fire;
All full of instincts whose divineness tracked
Music to its first springs, and did acquire
The secret of the Everlasting Fact
To which the poems of the world aspire.
And made the land that chased him o'er the seas
Drunk with the wine of his wierd melodies.

II.

He, being dead, yet speaketh: his great songs
Run up and down the listening universe,
Whitening the cheeks of tyrannies and wrongs,
Smiting oppression with a lyric curse,
Fusing the alien thoughts of alien throngs,
So that they dwell in spiritual intercourse.
And breathing like the sweet wind of the South
On wan lips wasted by the troublous drouth.

III.

While lasts the language and high hymns shall last;
While stirs the heroic impulse he shall still stir
The hearts of men like a bugle blast.
And as a steed doth quicken to the spur,
Men's souls shall quicken when his strains have passed
Into their pulses, and grow worthier
Of that Intrinsic Beauty which he saw
With his clear eyes of tenderness and awe.

IV.

On him the sense of human brotherhood
Lay like a prophet's burden; if there ran
Immortal maledictions in his blood
For whatsoever desecrated man,
Nathless a lute-like voice of pity wooed
The foolish evil-doer. His stern ban
Was for the sin—upon the sinner's lips
Of thief hurtle the Beauty which he has.

V.

To him the stature of a man was as
The stature of an angel; he could see,
Albeit but dimly, as through darkened glass,
Gleams of a dread and awful sanctity
Crowning the spotted foreheads which, alas,
Scarce felt their solemn crowning. Equally
He looked on kings and beggars, on the attaint
As on the hero and the praying saint.

VI.

He saw Heaven's rivers on compassion roll
To the uttermost ends of being, and he strove
With all the boorded passion of his soul
To sow the loveless earth with seeds of love,
Whereby the rythmic garlands which he wove
Were memories of beauty that should
With the great glows of God's infinitude.

VII.

Then winged Spirit, eagle-plumed for power,
And flight beyond the darling of the day!
We have sore need of thee in this wild hour
When all the wells of kindness are drained dry,
And popular passion rages to deflour
The popular conscience, and make victory
The procuress of vengeance, and the lists
Of dragon-eyed suspicions and mistrusts.

VIII.

Let Liberty run onward with the years,
And circle with the seasons—let her break
The tyrant's harness, the oppressor's spears,
Being ripened recompenses that shall make
Supreme amends for Sorrow's long arrears.
Drop help benison on hearts that ache,
Put clearer radiance into human eyes,
And set the glad earth shining to the skies.

IX.

Let her voice thunder at the doors of kings,
And lighten in black dungeons—let her breath
Stir the dry bones of peoples till the springs
Life's fruitful vigor out of barren death.
And roused, vast millions clap triumphant wings
O'er the mean devils which have his fated faith,
And men's tall growths of excellence express
Invincible puissant nobleness.

X.

But let her do all worthily: let not
The foul contagions of our selfishness
Stain her immaculate purity, nor blot
The brightness of her vesture, or make less
The marvelous divineness of her thought,
Nor the regal wisdom of her utterance,
Nor that ordeal splendor of her perfect light,
Which is God's morning promise to the night.

XI.

And ye, O sovran people of the land,
Crowned with her benedictions—lifted up
From chaos and low tracts of selfish sand,
And ovilish places wherein no did grope,
To the delectable mountains which command
Far visions of your sanctuaries of hope—
Be ye to Mercy and to Love as true
As Love and Mercy have been unto you.

XII.

Behold! the things are possible to these
Which are not possible to wrath; they bear
The secret of how noble mystery
Filled the pre-Eden doom in the thick-boding air.
At their tair girdles hang the mystic keys
Which unlock immost meanings; their brow wear
The sole serenities that consecrate
The masters of the subtle Sphinx of Fate.

XIII.

Clean natures coin pure statutes. Let us cleanse
The hearts that teal within us; let us mow
Clear to the roots our fulsomes and pretense,
Tread down our rank ambitions, overthrow
Our fragrant hoods of puffed self-conceit,
Plough up our hideous thistles which do grow
Faster than weeds in May-time, and strike dead
The base infections our low greeds have bred.

XIV.

For lo! our climbing purposes in vain,
In vain the vivid speech that glows and burns,
In vain our throes of sacrificial pain—
Except in noble accord we rise
From the broad fields where waves her golden grain—
Balked of its future our sad present dooms—
Baffled is all our being, until we
On Freedom's anguist brows write Charity.
—RICHARD REALF.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. M. McPherson, a citizen of St. Louis, on Monday celebrated the 30th anniversary of his arrival in that city by a grand excursion to St. Charles and a reunion of old citizens at his residence. When he went to St. Louis he was a stranger, and his worldly wealth consisted of a dollar and fifty cents in cash. Now he is one of the wealthiest men in the city, and the architect of his own fortune.

Signor Blitz, the well-known sleight-of-hand performer, has published an autobiography with the title of Fifty Years in the Magic Circle, which comprises an account of his travels and experiences, with numerous anecdotes. During his busy life the Signor has traveled extensively and witnessed some extraordinary changes. He says that when he first visited New York, Fernando Wood was a deacon of the Tabernacle Church in Broadway.

M. Benedetti, who dropped so suddenly out of public recognition after he had gracefully performed the diplomatic preliminaries to the war between France and Germany, comes again to the remembrance through the sale of his establishment at Berlin. The elegant apartments of the Embassy, decorated only by the noblest and most trusted, have been thrown open to all who choose to enter. The most curious object among those offered for sale, was a map of Prussia as it was when M. Benedetti left—curious from the fact that so few months have made such great changes necessary in its boundary lines.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the declaration made that Sir John Herschel was in the habit of signing his name with all his honorary titles attached, is contradicted by the evidence of several letters written to scientific gentlemen in Boston. One of these letters was written by the great astronomer from the Cape of Good Hope, in January, 1836, in which he speaks of his just having received the famous "Moon Hoax," by Locke, which prompted him to give a minute account of Sir John's discoveries while at the Cape. In this, as in his other letters, there is no such parade as has been given to his name, or as signed in the style common to English baronets, dropping the "Sir John Herschel."

Grace Greenwood, in a speech before the New England Female Suffrage Association, a few days ago, said that she had never learned to speak without notes. She had often tried but had been sorry for it afterward. The only time she had ever spoken easily or gracefully with ease and pleasure to herself was before a lecture association out West, one very cold night several years ago, when the gas went out, leaving them in total darkness, and the reporters could not see to write.

THE new departure of Democracy and the motive with which it is accepted, remind us of the story of Uncle Sam, a down-east farmer, known far and wide by his patriotic title, who had a neighbor addicted to the habit of working on Sundays. After awhile, however, this Sabbath breaker joined the church, shortly after which occurrence a friend met the minister to whose congregation he belonged. "Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in your neighbor since he made a profession of religion?" "O yes," replied Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to chop in the woods on Sundays he carried his axe on his shoulder, but now he hides it under his coat."

At Buffalo, last Monday night, the Nilsson troupe gave the concluding concert of the first engagement of the distinguished artist with Strakosch, during which she has appeared before one hundred and twenty audiences. The gross receipts of the course are stated to amount to $440,000, of which Nilsson's share is $150,000. Her engagement is said to have been for one hundred nights at one thousand dollars in gold per night, with a pro rata share in the profits when the receipts exceeded $4,000 at a single concert, and in addition all her expenses were paid by the manager, together with salary and expenses of a Secretary and five attendants. It is rumored that she contemplates another engagement, when she will appear in opera, with the best talent that can be procured.

It is reported that the project of a matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Grand Duchess Maria, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, has been abandoned. The affair has given rise to much gossip in the Russian capital, and all sorts of rumors are current as to the real cause of the failure of the marriage negotiations.

THE Treasury Department has adopted and rigidly enforces the rule of deducting from the full value of each mutilated currency bill just in proportion as the paper of the bill is missing. The paper of the bill of each denomination is divided into twenty parts, and if one-twentieth of a bill is missing from any cause five per cent. of the face value is deducted before the Treasury will give a new bill in exchange for it. Thus, from a five dollar bill it deducts twenty-five cents for each twentieth of the note that is missing; from every twenty dollar note one dollar for each twentieth; from every one hundred dollar note five dollars; from every one thousand dollar note fifty dollars, and in that proportion for every twentieth according to the denomination of the bill. In the enforcement of this rule is to be found the reason why so much ragged and mutilated greenback currency is in circulation, as no holder, bank or individual, will willingly incur the loss of this deduction imposed by the Treasury, and hence, according to the rule ever governing in currency circulation, the worst and most depreciated is ever the most persistently kept in use. The banks refuse, as far as possible, all mutilated greenbacks, and this accounts for the greatly increased amounts in the hands of the public. The Philadelphia *Ledger* regards the rule as arbitrary, says the loss by depreciation is becoming a very onerous tax, and adds: "Where do these clippings and deductions go? What is the amount thus realized, and where and by whom is it held? We read carefully over the reports of the Treasury Department as they appear, but never yet have discovered the accounting of a dollar that we could possibly construe as coming under this head. Answers to the above inquiries would afford interesting information. Where it is so apparent who loses it is important to know who gains."

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs arousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. To infuse a new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of its physical strength and energy. The great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nutrition and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

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BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.
Chaney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
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Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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COMPRISING
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Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
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White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
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James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Lawn Suits,
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Moorhouse and Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
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A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
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PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
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AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.
Bargains, Bargains!
Always Ahead of the Times.
LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING
PRICES:
SUN SHADES at 40 cents.
SUN SHADES at 50 cents.
SUN SHADES at 60 cents.
SUN SHADES, extra bargains, 75 cents.
FULL SIZE WOOL SHAWLS at $60 cents.
COTTON HOSE at 10 cents.
Extra Bargains in COTTON HOSE at 12½ cents.
MENS HALF HOSE at 12½ cents.
Extra BRILLIANT HALF HOSE at 20 cents.
LADIES' BUSTLES at 75 cents.
SILK AND LINEN FANS,
A Large Assortment just received.
HAMBURG EDGINGS at 15 cents.
HAMBURG EDGINGS at 20 cents.
LACE COLLARS at 50 cents.
New Styles LINEN COLLARS at 20 cents.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Point Lace Collars and Point Laces,
RIBBONS, BOWS, SCARFS,
CORDET SATINS.
BLACK SILKS.
Messrs. Morganstern & Co.
Will keep open on SATURDAY EVENINGS for the accommodation of those who cannot be supplied during the day. MWF

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LADIES' WATCHES
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Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
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OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Patek-ham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of W. W. Rigbee & Co., corner of Penn and Twenty-fourth streets, until SATURDAY, June 3d, for Paving and Curbing Main street, from Butler to Penn avenue said work to be done in accordance with the Ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh relating thereto, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids.
S. RIGDON,
Secretary of Commission.

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These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

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These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

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TWENTY THOUSAND

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Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, June 1, 1871.

Money market in this city continues in a very easy condition, and there is a comparatively light demand upon it. It is noticeable, however, that private lenders are somewhat indifferent about buying paper, but would rather invest in the bonds on this market. The large amount of Collateral in Bullroad (Turtle Creek Division) sixes, which were placed on this market for sale have gone off rapidly, and it will not be long before they are up in the nineties. Allegheny Valley Railroad sixes are also in demand to what purchaser and dullor—owing more to their scarcity than lack of demand for them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114½
10-40s	109¾	110
Gold	112	112

—The *Tribune*'s financial article says of the stock market: Yesterday, notwithstanding the tendency to general dullness, that in certain specialties a fair degree of animation was remarked; that Rock Island having risen to 102½, the highest price for over this year, is due, in part, to the stockholders' meeting, which will be held in Chicago on the 7th proximo. It is asserted by those said to be in the secret pool that the report to be submitted at that time will show an addition of about three-quarters of a million dollars to the surplus of the company, making a total of nearly three millions dollars surplus on hand in cash. What eventful disposition will be made of this we are not assured, but in case the road should come under the control of the Vanderbilt interest, natural, and we hear that earnest efforts are being made to enlist this stock in Speed's (Scroll Guard) pool which will be available in completing an unbroken line from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Lake Shore is active and firm, but higher quotations, having also been made in New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi was weak, spot of last, and closed very lower, because it is said of the disruption of the pool, though given out that another pool had been formed to rush up the prices.

—The *Herald* says: The dealings at the Stock Exchange were confined chiefly to the three or four stocks which have been the features for the past few weeks. A raid was made on the New York Central by the "bears," in anticipation of a sharp decline to follow the decision of Commissioner Pleasanton on the subject of the tax of $1,150,000 on the eighty per cent. scrip dividend declared in December, 1868. "Decision" here is in fact answered to the ire of the "Commodore," for he sent his agents into the market and not only accepted the stock offered, but "bears" offered down to 98¾, but turned the price upward to 100. Rock Island advanced to 121¾, but Reading was weak and fell to 93¾. The Lake Shore Mail was strong in anticipation of the annual statement, and Western Union received 94½, and Pacific Mail, after recovering to 49¾, fell off to 48¾, on a rumor that the pool had marketed their stock and ceased operations in it.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 1, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¼	98¾	99
Do. scrip	91	91	91	90¾	90¼	90¾
Do. pref	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	118¾	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Hartford				134		
Mich. Cent.				94		
Lake Shore	113¾	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	113¾
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	121¾	121	121	121¾	121	121
C. & N. W.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. pref.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	122¾	121¾	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾
St. Paul	62	62	62	62	62	62
Do. pref	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81	81
Fol. & Wabash		92				
Do. pref		91				
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99	
Ohio & Miss.	46¾	46	47¼	47¼	46¾	47¼
Ohio & Alton		119		119		
Do. pref		123¾		123¾		
R. H. & Erie		13¾		14		
N. J. Central		114¾		114¾		
Canton		83¼		83		
W. U. Tel.		94¼		94¼		95
Quicksilver		19		19		
Pacific Mail	48¾	49¼	47	48¾	48¼	48¾
Adams Ex.		82		81¾		
Wells F.		96		96		
American Ex.		96		96		
U. S. Ex.		95		95		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	112

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: Ever since the inception of the idea of leasing the United Companies of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad matters have been working to the end of a consummation of the lease under very favorable auspices. The greatest opposition at first apparently came from New York, against which the move was directed to form a colossal for a rival in railroad business incapable of being copped with; and, for the reason that it was expected to bring so much business to this city as to help to make this a prominent shipping point to the West, the news was hailed with pleasure by the business rich heres.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	37½
Cam. and Amboy Railroad	129½
Schuylkill Navigation	22¾
Reading	58¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he can execute stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have heretofore made mention of the fact that mills had put up the price of flour. The advance has been maintained. All other leading articles of trade and commerce remain at about previous quotations. The stock of flour held by both mills and stores are ample for all emergencies, and just now there is no disposition manifested upon the part of holders to fall a single farthing to effect sales. The receipts of grain are light. Cheese is arriving in large quantities, and prices are weak. Bacon and provisions are held strong at quotations. Gr ceries are very active, particularly sugars and coffees. Butter is plenty and cheap, while eggs are becoming scarce and prices are going up. All sorts of berries and vegetables are coming in freely, and prices are a little up in the figures. We omit extended quotations on account of the uniformity of the markets.

Cleveland Iron, Nail and Hardware Market.

The market for pig iron has not changed as to prices, but the movement is rather light. Receipts for the week are larger than for the previous one, but owing to the suspension of business to-day (Decoration Day) we are unable to give exact figures. The most reliable reports obtained place the amount at about 800 tons, 600 tons coming from Lake Superior.

Merchant bar is in fair demand, and the trade, as a whole, is altogether better than for the corresponding time last year. There is, however, a disposition manifest to "cut rates," and the tendency is toward a concession in prices, which, in all probability, will occur before our next report.

Nails are in fair demand and prices are tolerably well sustained. The Wheeling Iron-Nail Company have raised up their nails to $5 rates, the discounts to the trade being ⅞ off, and an additional 2 per cent. if paid in fifteen days.

The hardware trade has been very brisk, a good demand prevailing for both heavy and shelf goods. We have no changes to make and prices are well sustained.—*Commercial Review, May 31.*

WOOL MARKET.

The chambersburg, Pa., *Repository* of the 31st gives the following as the rulings of the wool market in Franklin county:

Common unwashed wool	27 a 30c
Common fleece washed	35 a 36c
Common tub washed	38 a 42c
Fine merino unwashed	36 a 42c
Fine merino extra heavy	45 a 47c
Long staple combing as to quality and condition	
Fine merino fleece washed	38 a 43c

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton opened at 17c for low middling, but declined to 16½c. Bacon—clear sides 16½c; new hams, shoulders 12c; canvassed hams, 15½c. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25 a $6 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 1. Wheat and drooping: extra $1 47 asked, $1 46 bid; No. 1 $1 43 a $1 44. Corn 55c. Oats 35c. Potatoes nominally 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871.

The following is our review of the live stock market for the week ending May 31st:

Cattle.

At the close of our report for last week the market was dull and slow with very little stock changing hands, owing to a disagreement between buyer and seller regarding the weighing of cattle. Formerly it was common to sell a load of cattle, shut down the lids of the water troughs at six o'clock in the evening, and weigh them the next morning at seven o'clock, or to weigh the same day they were sold and throw off ten pounds per head for drift. The sellers lately have had a great deal of complaint from parparties whose stock they were selling on account of loss of weight on detention over night if cattle were to stand over. These were the causes which led to the endeavor on the part of sellers to change the rules of weighing. The buyers on the other hand argue that it is not fair to weigh cattle when full of water and feed, and they claim that the stand off is the only fair rule. Owing to this trouble the sales last week were very few, indeed most all the cattle being shipped through on the hook, and the market closing dull at 6½c, the top figure for good cattle. This week the arrivals to this time have been heavy. On Monday nothing was done except in a retail way, good butchers' stock selling as low as 5½c. On Tuesday very little business was transacted, most all the drovers and parties doing business at the yards being in the city attending the decoration and dedicating ceremonies, and the place wore a very deserted appearance. To-day some cattle are selling, but sales require considerable effort, and the general tone and feeling of the market appears downward. Prices are about the same as the closing rates of last week. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra, 7 00 to 7 50 steer. $6 25@6 50 good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 80@6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 @5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

In closing our report for last week we remarked that hogs were declining a little every day, and were lower than they had been for a decade of years, and selling moderately active at $4 90, the very top of the market. Since then the demand has slackened up, and the market is dull and draggy. The same state of affairs existing in the hog pens as in the cattle yard on Tuesday, and nothing doing. To-day the arrivals were fair, but still exceeded the demand, and the market is dull at $4 60 for the best. This is a falling off since our last report of 20c per hundred. How long matters will continue thus is hard to say. Suffice it to remark, that from drovers and parties from the West we learn that the prospect for a good corn crop is excellent at the present time, and should nothing occur to blight said prospects, hogs will undoubtedly rule low for some time to come. The quality of those arriving here is good, being well fatted, and a great many of them too large for nice handling during the warm season, and parties that purchase for Philadelphia market, who always wanted the largest and heaviest of hogs, say the demand there is confined to small hogs, and the York buyers who always purchase lighter and thinner hogs than Philadelphia men are paying almost as much to-day for their hogs as the Philadelphia men are for the best. This explanation we consider necessary on account of the small difference in quotations. The following are the rates ruling: Extra Philadelphia, $4 60; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 40 @4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25 @4 40.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep last week were heavy and the market closed dull. This week it opened up dull, with very few sellers, which have been very fair until to-day, when they became light. Buyers this morning were offish, and wanted to purchase at figures lower than last week (which were considered bad enough) but sellers refused to make any further concessions. This afternoon the arrivals were very light and the tone of the market more firm, and if they do not come plenty the balance of the week, sellers may succeed in obtaining a slight advance. The following are the ruling rates to-day: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@4 60; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3@3 75; foot rot and scalawags by the head, $1 25.

GAUCHER, HAVENS & BATES SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
F. Mulhal	26	26,500	$6 25
F. Muiball	18	19,000	6 00
F. Muiball	46	64,200	5 75
Fox, Sadler & Co	12	12,000	4 25

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Klomans & Auil	2	1,540	6 30
Retell	36	38,840	4 60@5 37
Bell & Bryan	34	36,440	6 00
W. M. Pearce	28	30,100	5 .5
M. Caig	2	2,240	6 .0
Foster	12	12,660	5 00
Foster	2	2,240	5 00
Foster	5	4,840	5 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

W. Kelly	17	18,000	5 70
W. Rines	3	2,120	4 80
W. Hurford	2	1,760	6 30
E. Young	9	10,260	6 30
E. J. Backenstock	3	3,240	6 20

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Orish & T	21	20,200	5?00
A. Hickmans	11	11,440	6 00
A. Bickman	6	6,880	6 00
Miller & Co	13	12,740	5 00
Gallagher	14	18,900	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

John Taylor	30	32,300	6 30
Wm. Yocom	18	17,820	6 30
Wm. Yocom	1	1,240	6 30
Davis & M	1	1,780	4 00
Davis & M	1	1,080	4 00
Uber	19	14,140	6 30
Jackson & A	1	1,280	6 25
Budden	13	16,760	6 25
Budden	2	2,180	5 50
S. Thompson	14	15,540	5 50
J. Fultz	13	16,780	6 00
J. Fultz	2	2,640	4 00
H. Gallagher	18	17,940	6 00
W. Kelly	11	12,880	5 75
W. Kelly	34	41,020	5 75
A. Hickman	39	50,980	$5 50@5 80

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Hockenberger	7	1,720	$4 60
W. Hockenberger	47	12,230	4 60
E. H. Davis	29	6,960	4 30
E. H. Davis	73	13,950	4 80
E. H. Davis	35	8,960	4 90
Voetter & B	49	12,160	4 70
Voetter & B	1	1,180	4 60
E. Smith	125	26,100	4 60
E. Boveller	100	22,800	4 60
Voetter & B	221	48,250	4 75
Voetter & B	93	21,100	4 70
Voetter & B	52	10,520	4 50
Voetter & B	6	1,260	4 50
H. M. H	6	1,240	3 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	39	9,270	4 60
Imhoff & Co	74	15,470	4 60

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. D. Smith	68	12,570	4 50
E. D. Smith	102	21,410	4 60
E. D. Smith	56	11,630	4 60
Eriesman	103	23,380	4 62
Eriesman	45	10,040	4 60
Eriesman	45	9,200	4 50
Eriesman	104	22,960	4 60
Orr & Williams	111	24,640	4 60
Imhoff & Co	111	26,040	4 65
Imhoff & Co	111	26,660	4 65
Imhoff & Co	49	12,140	4 60
Imhoff & Co	80	19,220	4 70
John Taylor	92	4,200	4 70
Voetter & B	52	21,250	4 70
Voetter & B	5	800	4 60
Voetter & B	54	11,240	4 60
Voetter & B	55	13,080	4 60
Voetter & B	40	9,260	4 60
Voetter & B	41	12,500	4 25
Voetter & B	41	12,040	4 60
A. Wollett	53	12,560	4 60
W. Hedges	52	13,040	4 60
W. Hedges	3	760	4 60
W. Hedges	3	800	4 60
Hornigier & Co	112	25,320	4 60
Hoveller & Co	98	20,250	4 60
Hoveller & Co	122	28,410	4 60
Hoveller & Co	66	12,410	4 60
Hoveller & Co	107	24,660	4 60

SADLER, RATES & HAVENS SOLD TO

A. W. Gillett	122	28,880	4 75
E. H. Davis	44	9,360	4 70
E. Smith	203	41,480	4 70
J. I. Keyenthaler	91	21,000	4 80
E. H. Davis	30	5,460	4 60
Imhoff & Co	56	13,010	4 60
A. B. Gillett	106	21,400	4 55
E. Smith	142	30,760	4 75
E. Boveller & Co	496	96,360	4 75
E. Boveller & Co	399	77,460	4 75
A. W. Gillett	59	13,150	4 80

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

E. H. Davis	54	11,260	4 60
E. Smith	58	11,200	4 50
E. H. Davis	118	25,340	4 60
E. Smith	102	19,960	4 50
E. Smith	103	20,260	4 50
H. G. Imhoff	92	22,10	4 80
J. T. Kegenthaler	91	20,800	4 70

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C. Celeer	200	16,800	$4 12
Wm. Aleern	103	8,760	3 50
H. H. Davis	140	9,940	3 75
S. Kiper	90	7,830	3 85

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

S. Pancost	88	7,100	$4 25
H. Eriesman & Co	180	15,120	6 25
W. Akers	100	13,700	4 10
Jas. Pearce	120	8,610	3 80
Jos. Pearce	220	19,000	4 50
Lloyd & Taylor	160	9,120	5 63
Bleaher & Co	500	42,000	4 20
H. Eriesman	100	8,140	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

J. J. Latta	242	17,620	4 25
J. Pearce	188	14,240	3 60
J. Pearce	15	1 bucks [illegible]	$3 50
Eriesman & Co	78	6,500	5 00
Eriesman & Co	85	6,800	5 00
Eriesman & Co	85	8,800	4 85
Gallagher	300	26,970	4 90
J. C. Lloyd	247	17,470	3 75
J. C. Lloyd	217	15,190	3 75
J. C. Lloyd	21	1,410	4 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Taylor & Lloyd	160	10,400	$4 50
Taylor & Lloyd	98	7,009	5 50
E. H. Davis	293	14,120	3 85
S. M. Tidle	128	20,500	3 87
S. M. Tidle	123	9,430	4 10
J. Pearce	117	10,620	4 25
J. Pearce	196	16,440	3 90
J. Pearce	196	15,680	3 90
E. H. Davis	190	18,200	4 75
E. H. Davis	100	6,720	6 50
M. Young	100	8,870	4 50
Auil & M	100	8,700	4 62
J. Carter	214	19,800	4 60
J. Miller	200	16,820	4 50
Taylor & Lloyd	210	16,050	3 60
Eriesman & Co	92	8,160	4 50
H. G. Jones	102	8,800	3 55
Eriesman & P	219	16,800	4 85

STOCK YARD ITEMS.

SINCE the establishment of the new yards at Liberty, Peter Kiemens has embarked in the retail trade. Success attend you, Peter.

JERRY GROSY, the gentlemanly and obliging clerk of Hedges & Taylor, is an invaluable assistance to the firm in conducting their large business.

CHARLEY SNYDER, for a long time out of the business, was at the barbecue at Allegheny last week interviewing his brother butchers.

R. C. HOLMES leaves for Fort Wayne this week, on a pleasure trip, expecting to be gone some ten days.

DURING the past year no less than five parties (Messrs. Dock, Huff, Smith, Hunter, and Kiemens) all connected with the Central Yards, have became Benedicts. Next!

MEETINGS are being held in St. Louis, looking toward the establishment of a Central Stock Yard. Will the matter be allowed to end as it did last year —in smoke?

Good News for Wool Growers.

The stock of last year's wool is becoming exhausted in the eastern markets, and Coates & Co., the large dealers of Philadelphia, report an advance from 1 to 3 cents *p pound since washed, on account of the scarcity of wool, and the better range from at to 6sc for fleece, to to 60c for tub washed, and 40 to 47c for pulled. The *Ohio Cultivator* says that Colonel Harris, who has lately returned from an extensive tour through the South and Southwest confirms the report of the short stocks of wool throughout the country.

Cleveland Iron and Hardware Market.

"There never has been since 1862 such a complete drainage of this staple in the East as at the present time. Medium fleece is very scarce in all the seaboard and inferior markets, as there is a general tendency upward in prices. Combing fleece are also higher, in truth there has been a clean sweeping of nearly all domestic and foreign wools. We do not venture a prophesy as to prices for next year, but as present everything looks encouraging to wool growers. "As a very fine wheat crop is promised, our farming county have an upward tendency. The market the past week has been very active. Buyers are scouring the county and buying largely. Some fifty thousand pounds have been disposed of within the past few days at prices ranging from 40c to 55c. At these figures our farmers are selling readily. These prices are somewhat higher than last year. Upon the whole the wool growers are having good profits. We will add that the clips sold in Brooke county this season fully sustain the reputation of our farmers for raising a better article of wool than is raised in many other counties."

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton opened at 17c for low middling, but declined to 16½c. Bacon—clear sides 16½c; new hams, shoulders 12c; canvassed hams, 15½c. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25 @6 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 1. Wheat and drooping: extra $1 47 asked, $1 46 bid; No. 1 $1 43 a $1 44. Corn 55c. Oats 35c. Potatoes nominally 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE, June 2, 1871.

PETROLEUM.—The market yesterday was quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. There was nothing of importance done, the disposition of purchasers being to hold off at least for the present; on the other hand, holders decline making concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot 13¾c; June, 13¾c; B. O. till July, 13¾c; B. O. all year 14c; S. O. all year, 12¾c.

SALES:

6 car loads Foster's.....$5 10
5,000 bbls B. O. June.....13¾c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation. We quote nominally: Spot 25¾c; June 25¾c; July 26c; July, August and September, 26¾c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls July to September.....26¾c

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—The market was dull yesterday, and a very feeling existed during the day with buyers offering from five to ten cents below lists of yesterday. The market closed quiet but firm with the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, regular	$5 05
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	5 00
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	5 00
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 95
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 95
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 90
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 90
1,100 bbls lower creek, spot	5 10
2,000 bbls lower creek, spot	5 10
500 bbls lower creek, spot	5 15
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	5 15
500 bbls lower creek, spot	5 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	5 30

NEW YORK, June 1.—Closing May 31st.—This being setts market quotations are unsettled and rather steadier; 25¾c bid for delivery here and in Philadelphia; crude in bulk 15c@15¾c.—Sales entirely resales of contract. The total sold at 25¾c; 2,000 bbls delivered at 26c. Philadelphia delivery dull and prices declined; sales 1,500 bbls at 25¾c; 1,000 bbls at 25c; closing at 25c.

OIL CITY, June 1.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at 5c; 45 gravity; Oil City held at $5 20@5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 25¾c; June 25¾c; June to S. ptember 26¼@26¾; August 26¾c; crude 14¾c.

HONESDALE, June 1.—Market quiet and firm at 25 65@5 10.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market quiet and firm at $4 25@5 00 on the upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 1.—Market quiet and firm at $5 00.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TIDIOUTE, June 1, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4 90.

NEW YORK, June 1, 3 P. M.—Market quiet, and very little doing; crude 15¾c to 15¾c; refined 25¾ to 25½c asked; no transactions reported.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 5:30 P. M.—Spot 25¾@26 25½c; August and July 26c; August and September 26¾@26½c; Crude 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market quiet but firm; sellers hard to find even at $4 95.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 5 P. M.—Crude 15¾c; Refined, spot, 25¾c; June, 26c asked; June to September 26c bid.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Mushall	Brilliant Oil Works	174
P. Hotchinson	Liberty Oil Works	174
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	74
P. Hutchinson	Petrolite Oil Works	98
P. Hutchinson	Penn Oil Works	98
P. Hutchinson	Kiers' Oil Works	48
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	1,174
Bates & G	Forsythe Oil Works	248
Bates & G	Citizens' Oil Works	397
Bates & G	Model Oil Works	74
Bates & G	Fairview Oil Works	99
Bates & G	Nonpareil Oil Works	74
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	74
C. Rushnell	Model Oil Works	550
J. Bidwell	Sterling Oil Works	550
J. B Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	300
A. H Crawford	Kier's Oil Works	174
H. Barbour	Liberty Oil Works	174

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works.....74	Cosmos Oil Works.....74
Liberty Oil Works.....474	Penn Oil Works.....98
Petrolite Oil Works.....98	Forsythe Oil Works.....150
Peerless Oil Works.....1,300	Forsythe Oil Works.....150
Citizens' Oil Works.....248	Sterling Oil Works.....550
Nonpareil Oil Works.....74	Fairview Oil Works.....99
Standard Oil Works.....74	Sterling Oil Works.....550
Hutchinson Oil Works.....225	

Total.....3,573

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 31, 1871.

Livingston Sees, 256 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 570 barrels crude to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 727 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

D. M. W. Gaily & Co., 317 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Plews & Co., 525 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philad'a.

J. M. Riter, 160 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co, 212 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm Blair & Co., 54 barrels to Wm Blair & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 386 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total.....3,337 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 679 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co, 236 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....732 bbls.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, June 1—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 111¾, advancing to and closing at 112¼. Loans mostly made flat, and at one time one per cent. was paid or use. The amount bid or at the Treasury was $2,116,000, at from 112.61 to 111.84. Awards $2,000,000, at from 111.87¾ to 111.94.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments strong and higher, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons, 1881	117¼	5-20s, 1867	114
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	114¼
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865	111¾	5-20s, 1867, new	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy, particularly in Tennessees.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	68¾
Tennessees, old	70¾	Virginias, new	68¾
Tennessees, new	70¾	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	68¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened rather heavy, remained quiet until after second call, when the market became firm for the "Fours," who sold largely. A quick recovery in prices followed, the "bull" element have been buying all day, and with easy money and short interest to assist them, have been able to rally the market. The principal features were Rock Island, on account of its strength, and Pacific Mail for its weakness. The report that the last coupon made public to-day is not as favorable as had been anticipated. Lake Shore sold as low as 113¾ during the day. Union Pacific and Erie were also weak. The market closed firm and active, with a recovery from the lowest figures.

W. U. Telegraph	58¾	Rock Island	122¾
Quicksilver	19	N. J. Central	114¾
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	62
Preferred	30	Preferred	81¾
Adams Express	81¾	Wabash	62¾
Wells-Fargo Express	96	Preferred	94
Amer'n Express	56¾	Port. Wayne	99¾
United States Express	48¾	Chicago & Alton	119
Pacific Mail	49¾	Preferred	61
New York Central	98¾	Chicago and Alton	123¾
New York Cent. Scrip	93¾	Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	118
Erie	29¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Preferred	50	Illinois Cent. and Chi.	95¾
Harlem	135	Burlington and Quincy	132
Preferred	134	Lake Shore	113¾
Reading	118	Illinois Central	135
Michigan Central	124½	Union Pacific	34¾
Cleveland and Pitts'gh	121¾	Central Pacific Bonds	102¾
Toledo	92¾	Union	92¾
Northwestern Pref'd	88		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—Lower for at $1 25¾@1 26 for June and $1 26 for July; this afternoon steady and in moderate demand at $1 25¾ for June and $1 26 for July; No. 2 Spring $1 24.

CORN—Lower for; No 2 mixed 34¾c cash or June and 35c July; this afternoon quiet at 34¼@34½c June and 35c July.

OATS—Steady; No 2 40@40½c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and weaker at 82@83c.

PARLEY—Dull and declined 1c; No 2 67c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer at 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $14 25@15, 30 cash, $14 25@14 37 June; $14 40@14 62 July and $14 75@15 August. Lard easier at 9½c cash, and 9½c July.

Bulk meats lower at $4 90@5 80. Receipts, 11,600;

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bancroft Renominated for the Berlin Mission.

Appeal in the N. Y. Central Scrip Dividend Tax Case—Reorganization of the Military Divisions and Departments—Sheridan to Have Charge of the Ku-Klux—Effect of the Treaty of Washington on Our Lake Commerce, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1871.

Mr. Bancroft Renominated for the Berlin Mission.

All the scheming of politicians has come to nought, so far as the Berlin Mission is concerned, and the President has to-day renominated Minister Bancroft, the present incumbent, to that position. The recent act of Congress not only changes the name of this mission to conform with the events growing out of the Franco-Prussian war, but also places it first class in respect of salary. Nicholas Fish, son of the present Secretary of State, has been nominated as Assistant Secretary of Legation at the same Court.

Nominations Not Acted Upon.

The only nominations which were not confirmed at the late session of the Senate were Thomas W. Palmer as Collector of the Tenth District of Ohio, and Irwin B. Ingalls as Postmaster at Belvidere, Illinois. The latter was rejected at the instance of Representative Farnsworth.

Appeal in the Scrip Dividend Tax Case.

Augustus Schell, of New York, arrived here to-day as the legal representative of the New York Central Railroad, for the purpose of managing the appeal taken by that corporation against Commissioner Pleasanton's decision on the scrip dividend tax case. That decision has been sustained by the Department. Senator Carpenter is understood to be quite angry, and will read Mr. Schell's brief, as he did Mr. Ellmaker's, for proper consideration. The Secretary has referred the appeal to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion.

The Ku-Klux

Investigating sub-Committee met this morning, but examined no witnesses. A number of communications from leading Southern men were considered. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, ex-Senator Warner and other prominent Southerners will be examined to-morrow.

Reorganization of the Military Divisons.

Upon the return of General Sherman from his Southern and Western inspection tour, toward the end of the month, the expected reorganization of the military divisions and departments into which the country is divided will probably take place. The details are not yet fully arranged, but it is understood they involve the transfer of Lieutenant General Sheridan from Chicago to New York, from which point he will exercise a command extending over a territory embracing in its limits all the geographical possibilities arising out of the enforcement and the Ku-Klux acts of the present session and the next new Congress. From the Pacific coast General Schofield will probably be recalled to command the division of the Missouri, newly enlarged to include all of the Indian country, and thus to terminate the evils of a divided Indian jurisdiction. General Meade will likely succeed to the command of the Pacific division, unless he should prefer to remain on the Atlantic slope, in which case he could receive a department command, under the Lieutenant General, and General Hallock, now in command in the South, will be returned to his coveted post at San Francisco. The Department of the Lakes will in all probability be discontinued, and its commander, General Cooke, find the reward of long and faithful service in the repose of the retired list. Other changes contingent upon those now foreshadowed are also probable, but they are in an inchoate condition at present, and do not afford enough ground for safe prediction of their character.

Effects of the Treaty on Our Lake Commerce.

Numerous letters are constantly received at the Treasury Department, inquiring as to the probable effects of the Washington treaty on American commerce in Canadian ports, and as to how it will affect our carrying trade on the lake coast commercial ports along the Canadian frontier. To all these letters Secretary Boutwell has but one reply, and that is, that the treaty has not yet reached that stage where it becomes a law of the land. Any opinion based upon the construction of the treaty, emanating from an official source, would amount to a premature and impolitic, as it would tend to embarrass final action so far as our British friends are concerned. The Secretary, in concluding his replies to these letters, also expresses the hope that it will ultimately be found that there is no just cause for complaint that the treaty will injuriously affect our northern coasting trade. These letters uniformly seem to be based on the following state of facts: During the sessions of the Joint High Commission, Sir John MacDonald was very much opposed to our coasting laws, which discriminated invidiously in favor of American bottoms trading on the lakes and contiguous Canadian ports, and insisted that the treaty should repeal these laws, so far at least as lake commerce was concerned. General Schenck was instructed by the American Commissioners, after this point had been thoroughly discussed, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and get his opinion in the matter. In response to Mr. Schenck's request, the Secretary submitted to the Commissioners a compilation of all laws bearing upon the subject in question. Before this compilation had been extended discussion arose, Sir John MacDonald took the ground that these laws levied a tonnage tax which absolutely prohibited Canada vessels from engaging in lake commerce, and that they decided great modifications before Canada could honorably consent to sanction any negotiations relative to the fisheries. This discussion led to the adoption in the treaty of the articles relating to the reciprocity features afterwards, and Canadian coasting shippers have now become alarmed for fear that Canada bottoms will be allowed to compete without restriction for the carrying trade of the lakes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A BREAK IN THE ERIE TRIUMVIRATE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Frederick A. Lane, one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, has resigned for the purpose of accepting the direction of operations upon a new road to be constructed from Rio Janeiro to the Pacific by a party of English capitalists. A corps of engineers has been organized, part of which is already on the way to Brazil, and the rest will soon follow. Wm. Lane himself will go over the new route, and will return to New York *via* Japan and China. The trip is expected to occupy about twelve months.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The amount of local subscriptions has reached the sum of nearly $1,000 per mile. Guarantees have been given to the company that they will be met in the Tuscarawas Valley with the coal interest of Cleveland and Toledo, to the extent of the whole amount is pledged from the farmers along the line. The committees appointed will govern themselves accordingly.

ANOTHER NARROW-GAUGE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The people of Weston are discussing the propriety of building a narrow-gauge railroad between their town and Clarksburg, a distance of twenty-three miles, intersecting the Baltimore and Ohio river at the latter point. A charter for such a road was granted by the Legislature several years ago, though nothing has yet been done under it. The *Democrat* estimates the total cost of the road and rolling stock at $175,241.

WORK BEGUN.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Work has been commenced on the Dayton Short Line.

KENTUCKY AND GREAT EASTERN.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The stockholders of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad have organized by electing the following Directors: W. P. Cutter; General John C. Fremont, New York; James T. Brady, Pittsburgh; General N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; Colonel S. W. Morton, Kentucky; A. J. Holden, Ohio; Dr. John M. Dake, Kentucky. It was reported that the engineering of the Board, Colonel Morton was elected President; James T. Brady, of Pittsburgh, Treasurer; S. Wrightson, of Kentucky, Secretary.

ELECTION.

CHICAGO, June 1.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, held here to-day, the following directors were elected for the three years' term: John F. Tracy, A. B. Noyes, David Daws, Francis H. Tows, George L. Dunlap.

FIRES.

NEW ALBANY, IND, June 1.—At 7:45 this evening the extensive railroad and car mill of J. Bragdon & Co., in this city, was discovered on fire, and in a very few moments the entire building was wrapped in flames. The buildings covered three acres, and were entirely destroyed. Loss about $200,000; insurance about $100,000. The fire was caused by one of the employees throwing some water in one of the puddling furnaces to cool the metal, the furnace exploding, blowing out the crown of the furnace and throwing the hot metal through the roof, setting it on fire. This calamity throws out of employment about 150 men.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention.

George H. Pendleton Presides—Val.'s New Departure Platform Adopted, with a Saving Clause—Col. George W. McCook Nominated for Governor, and S. F. Hunt for Lieutenant Governor.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—The State Democratic Convention met at the Opera House at ten and a half o'clock this morning. The attendance is very large. John F. McKinney, of Miami county, was elected temporary Chairman. J. K. Newcomer and A. P. Smith were made temporary Secretaries. The following Committees on Resolutions were appointed: First District, Wm. M. Ramsey; Second, M. W. Oliver; Third, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth, Charles Hawkins; Fifth, A. M. Lampton, Sixth, C. A. White; Seventh, J. E. Waight; Eighth, H. D. Vanvleet; Ninth, G. F. Dickenson; Tenth, F. H. Hurd; Eleventh, Geo. A. Walker; Twelfth, A. Mayo; Thirteenth, Geo. W. Morgan; Fourteenth, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth, W. E. Gobsen; Sixteenth, J. M. Estep; Seventeenth, W. Wooley; Eighteenth, W. W. Armstrong; Nineteenth, J. H. Odell.

Frank Hurd offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the Committee on Resolutions not to consider the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in its deliberations.

After the appointment of other Committees the Convention took a recess.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at the Opera House at two o'clock. A permanent organization was effected with George H. Pendleton as chairman, and a Vice President over each Congressional District. William Helsly was elected Secretary.

After reports from the several committees, there was long waiting for a report of the Committee on Resolutions. At last Gen. W. Morgan submitted the following as the report of seventeen out of nineteen members of the committee, and moved its adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Ohio: *first*, that denouncing the extravagance and corruption which were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and the same as no longer political issues before the country.

Second, We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by the statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, too rigorously applied now to the destruction as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved rights of the States, and that in this construction the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the military amendments now in, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition.

Third, That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the federal government.

Fourth, That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local government for State and local purposes only, and as the best instrument for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and the more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that government, and further that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the coordinate departments of the Government, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, resisting all encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

Fifth, While the fundamental law, as expressed in the Constitution, is necessarily permanent until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is in its nature and purpose temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal, at the will and discretion of the people, expressed through the law-making power, and that the pretence that one act of Congress or of a series of Congresses, to which a party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of free government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people of themselves and through their representatives, in each successive Congress, to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate to carry into execution and enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Government.

Sixth, That as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

Seventh, That while we denounce all unlawful combinations and conspiracies against law or to disturb the peace of the State, we do not hesitate to declare of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce the act commonly called the bayonet bill, enacted by Congress in March, 1871, and the more recent act, commonly called the Ku-Klux bill, recently passed by the Congress to every State, as enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all powers in the hands of the General Government, destructive of monarchy despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and as not only utterly inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government, and revolutionary in character, but as unjust and unequal, but in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

Eighth, That, holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of any territory, we are totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job, and for the reasons and for the purpose therein recommended.

Ninth, That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protective policy, so-called.

Tenth, That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the Federal Government, the creation of a vast moneyed power of labor to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the lavish squandering of the public domain, the people's heritage in the public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than twenty-four millions of premium during the administration of President Grant on Government bonds paid at par, the maintenance at an annual cost to the people of nearly thirty millions of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough reformation.

Eleventh, That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the Federal and State Governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities, and thereby return to honest labor the hybrids of tax gatherers, of the reduction of the taxes cut up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

Twelfth, That while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the payment of the bondholders more than the contract with them demands; that if the bondholders have the right to have the taxpayers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the credit of is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government, and that he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, and that any other construction of the law or of the contract by which he should be paid in gold; that to guard against too great an expansion, greenbacks should be withdrawn from circulation to three per cent. bonds at the option of the noteholder, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks at maturity, and that the true method of returning to specie payment is to make customs duties payable in legal tender currency, whether bonded or free, and that this will would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.

Thirteenth, That with the watchword of Reform we now confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to past political associations they are equally for free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our brethren and countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from the grevious abuses which wrong and oppress one and except the few corrupt and oppressors themselves.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

Happy Days for Producers.

"Oil's Five Dollars a Barrel"—"Wild Cutting" Increasing—C. D. Angell's Belt Theory—Growth of Oil City—Cold Comfort for Dealers Who Have Sold Short, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 31, 1871.

FIVE DOLLARS A BARREL.

Petrolia, this land of liquid wealth, is jubilant. The oil producers feel good, and no wonder, for petroleum is five dollars per barrel in all parts of oildom. Those who have good producing wells, and they are the only kind of good oil wells, enjoy the present strong market, with its highly prospective upward tendency, for but few among the sanguine are willing to believe that oil will not, during the season, approximate to the high prices of 1865.

"WILD CATTING."

The amount of "wild catting," as it is termed, or development of hitherto undeveloped territory, has been far greater this season than any other. The wells drilled so far, have been confined to quite a large an extent of territory, that no reliable productive oil fields have as yet been definitely indicated. The season is now so far advanced, that no very large addition to the present daily production can be confidently looked for to help out the "shorts" of the last six months of 1871. It is barely possible it may be mistaken, but I am willing to risk it. In connection with the petroleum development of 1871, one operator deserves special mention as the

RISING STAR OF PETROLIA,

And this gentleman is C. D. Angell, Esq., formerly of Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, where several years past one of our most extensive operators. A practical business man from the first, he rejected the commonly accepted "chance" theory in the location of oil wells, and by close observation of Nature had evidently a well-defined plan in the first operations of petroleum; and if so, some indication was apparent to patient research in these subterranean deposits, even from the earth's surface. Following the extraordinary developments of years he finally became convinced that the oil ran in "belts," or rather existed so, and that these belts had some uniform direction of course. Instituting a system of surveys some three years since, from all portions of the producing localities of the oil regions, he finally decided upon two belts, running from Petroleum Center to Scrubgrass. One of these is called the western and the other the eastern belt. The lines of survey are nearly in a north-west and southwest direction. So great was his faith that he has from time to time bought nearly all the land lying on these belts on the Allegheny river, from Scrubgrass to Foster Station, and proceeded to develop the same. He has also purchased largely of lands at other points along his survey. And what is the result? Of some eighteen wells drilled upon the belt, only one has proved a failure, and that one was not properly located upon it. There was no "luck" about this. Far from it. It is only the exemplification of a sound system of reasoning as to the belief of Mr. Angell. The large well on the Angell and Prentice tract, struck a few days since, is located upon this line. Future operations will owe it to Mr. Angell that they do not the course indicated by which they can drill for oil with almost the same certainty of success as a paying well, as that of any mining venture. No man since Drake's time, has conferred a greater benefit upon his fellow operators. Already very wealthy from the large amounts of valuable oil lands he owns, and the rapid development, as promising as the last few months indicates, and he will realize a fortune compared with which the "bonanza" kings here will appear insignificant. And fortune's favors, in this instance, will be well bestowed. Mr. Angell is a gentleman of culture and refinement, a business man just and prompt in all respects, and a liberal and practical, reading man that is unblemished. It is to such men that the country is indebted for the development and location of its rich mineral resources, and our community for their present thrifty condition.

OIL CITY

Is "on the grow." You can bet all your spare change on that. And to show the basis they have here to build up a city, I will state that the income tax returned from Oil City, Complanter township, of which it is a part, for 1870, was $70,000. In addition to the balance of Venango county, and the counties of Crawford, including Titusville, Mercer and Clarion, the entire Twentieth Congressional District.

SOLD "SHORT."

The conflict between the bulls and bears in petroleum since the commencement of 1871, has been a remarkable one. The bears, or those who have sold "short" for the whole of 1871, and a number of large operators are reported in like condition. Let us look at the facts and see how far they tend to justify the present rise. The production of 1871 was 141,408,000 gallons. The foreign exports to June 1st, 1871, were 67,918,816 gallons, leaving a balance of the export, 163,478,184 gallons for the balance of 1870. This reduced to crude, at 43 gallons to the barrel, would be 3,803,911 barrels. The consumption of 1871 is required for foreign consumption as in 1870, to 3,437,500 barrels, or equal to 366,411 barrels per day for the balance of the year 1871. Stock on hand reported May 1st, 1871, 700,000 barrels; daily production now about 20,000 barrels. It is admitted that this stock, despite the production, will be reduced fully 500,000 barrels for May, leaving say, on June 1st, 600,000 barrels as the stock held. Now how much of this so-called stock is held by the bears, and how much legitimate for the market? Three thousand wells are being worked to obtain it. It is held at the wells, in iron tanks, and in pipe lines. The latter are not filled at any one time this stock so held. Some considerable portion of the stock is also in the first in the iron tanks and pipe lines, to do business with. Of the stock so estimated, we feel safe in the assertion that not more than one-half is in the hands of the bears. Let the 27th of May the entire stock held at Philadelphia is given at 28,000 barrels. The freights to market in that port and awaiting same at that date required 170,000 barrels. New York made a like showing, and Boston will be found to be the facts upon which present and future prices are based. Lightning or some other providential thing may soon relieve those who have sold "short," but they cannot rely upon the figures. The month of June will prove a memorable one in the history of the "shorts" and the last of the year is not more promising. Nothing but a largely increased daily yield in excess of more than twenty-five millions per day during the administration of President Grant on Government bonds paid at par, the maintenance at an annual cost to the people of nearly thirty millions of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough reformation.

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TO-DAYS ADVERTISSMENTS

Light Locomotives—Porter, Bell & Co.
Situation Wanted—O. Q., 219 Fifth ave. extension.
Agent Wanted—Postoffice Lock Box 480.
Wanted to Exchange—Wm. L. Dunlop.
Pittsburg Opera House—Wizard Skiff.
Female Assistants Wanted—Thompson.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, Monday, June 5.
Block Grenadine and Bernani—White, Orr & Co.
Situation Wanted—T. Y., this office.
Fayette Sugar, Bolt and Machine Works—T. St. John.
Miners Wanted—Sellers, Hilvert & Co.
Roaring Wanted—Mellor & Heene.
Wanted to Purchase—Mrs. Commercial office.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
St. Cloud Hotel—Smith & Hexter.
Cards of Invitation—Duquesne Academy.
Colonel in House, Cape May—George J. Bolton.
C. O. D. Clothing Store—42 Sixth street.
Per $1 50 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Lots at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Elegant Property at Auction—A. McIlwaine
Brady's Family Bitters.
Evans' Department Store.
Cheviots—Marrs & Co.
Dotcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dilvridge & Son.
Steam Heating—Craig Brothers.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Cochran.
Saratoga Water—Simon Johnston.
Superintendent—Henry Rea, Jr.
Cream Ale—Pier Brewery & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Steam Engine for Sale—Attend A. McCaffrey.
Roll Scale for Sale—Singer, Nimick & Co.
Bolting and Machine Shop for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
7.30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Wedding Invitations—A. Allen Bakewell & Co.
Summer Resort—Bedford Mineral Springs.
Important Notice—Drs. Jordan and Darlington.

UNSALABLE LETTERS.—Allen, Mrs. Mattie A., Monongahela City, Pa., 2c; Brad, Major, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; Clark, David, Sharon, Pa., 2c; Comer, John, Rix's Mills, Ohio, 2c; Chattnck, Miss, Millersburg, Ohio, 2c; Hanson, J. W., Duquesne, Allegheny county, Pa., 2c; Hood, John, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; Ofaulin, Nelle, New York, N. Y., 2c; Logan, Ettie M., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Marsh, P. D., McKeesport, Pa., 2c; Meley, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; Pierce, Miss Hattannia, Pa., 3c; Quinn, Frank, *Clipper* office, New York, 3c; Kaufman, Nan M., Erie Valley, Ohio, 3c; Reed, J. R., Baltimore, Md., 3c; Stamford, J. W., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Taylor, S. C., New Carlisle, Ind., 3c; Walsh Marton, Luzerne county, Pa., 3c.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, June 1, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm'r	Temperature	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Force	Character of Weather	Rainfall during last hour
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.65	72	E	4	1	Cloudy	.....
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	80	N E	4	1	Cloudy	.....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	76	S W	1	1	Cloudy	.....
Cleveland, O.	29.80	74	W	3	1	Cloudy	.....
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	73				Cloudy	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	72				Cloudy	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.07	74					.....
New Orleans, La.	30.10	77			F		.....
Portland, Me.	30.10	74					.....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	78					.....
St. Paul, Minn.							.....
Toledo, O.	29.90	78				Cloudy	.....
Davenport, Iowa.	29.94	76	N W	12		Cloudy	.....

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, high wind and rain; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by letters, as follows: A, fair; B, cloudy; C, hazy; D, rain; E, snow; F, showers; G, thunder storms; H, light rain; I, heavy rain; J, hail; K, snow.

By instructions from Brevet Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Report received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Removal Resignation of Commissioner Neely.

It is rumored that Mr. Jonathan Neely, one of the County Commissioners under bail to answer a charge of accepting bribes in the granting of tavern licenses, will tender the resignation of his office to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in session now. We believe that, under the law, when a Commissioner "declines serving," the remaining Commissioners and the Court will fill the vacancy by appointment at their next general election. As this rumor proves correct the License Board will be reconstructed somewhat sooner than was generally supposed, and the public generally will secure a proper enforcement of the license laws began.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The next number of the *National Guard* will appear on Saturday, and hereafter Tuesday will be the publishing day.

Last night William Reed was arrested by officer Cupples on a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain, and a quantity of the lock-up. He will have a hearing this morning.

MEYER'S MILLS, on the Connellsville Railroad, changed to Dale City, and the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, has been changed again to Meyer's Dale. Even this does not seem satisfactory, however.

The Evening Star True Temple of Honor, No. 59, will give a reunion and entertainment at their hall on Penn avenue, this evening. The committee having charge of the arrangements are gentlemen of sound judgment and great energy, and will no doubt make the occasion one of great interest and pleasure.

The ladies of Grace Church, Mt. Washington, will meet in the basement of the church, corner of the Church on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, the 7th, 8th and 9th of June, from two to ten o'clock p. m. on that day, to which their many friends and the public generally, are cordially invited. The church is about four squares from the station of the Incline Plane.

A special meeting of Iron City Lodge, No. 38, A. F. A. M., will be held at 7:30 Fifth avenue, Saturday evening, June 3d, at which meeting it is expected address pertaining to the promotion and grand of the order and the observation of the 4th of July. Free Fraternalism, will be delivered by James Alcorn, Worthy Grand Master of the State. The Rev. H. Hunter, and others. No other business will be transacted. The meeting will be convened at 7 p. m.

The Board of Trade held a meeting last evening at the office of the City Engineer, Mr. Morgan in the chair. The contract for constructing a fence on Fifth avenue, along the brow of the hill, from M. F. Kenble at thirty-two cents per foot.

Several committees were appointed to view streets and report.

The payrolls for the month, amounting to $3,292 67 for the improvement fund, were approved and ordered to be paid.

A member of the committee called up the matter of the Penn avenue pavement, and stated that the work was very poor and would not last five years, into regard to the contractors' bonds. The chairman stated that it was a matter with which the Street Committee had nothing to do, which by law will be entirely in the hands of the Commissioners.

After the transaction of the usual routine business the committee adjourned.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The heat had the effect last night of keeping many persons away from the theater who would otherwise have gone, and as a result the audience was small. The plays presented were good ones and exceptionally well done. Miss Bavel's rendition of her characters being notably good. She is announced for her farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear in two characters in the "Wizard Skiff," and *Normandy's Inn* in the first act of the "Wizard Skiff." But two nights remain of the dramatic season.

LIBRARY HALL.—Prof. Cromwell has been giving at Library Hall, for the past two weeks, a series of entertainments both delightful and instructive. From some cause—the hot weather, perhaps—these entertainments have not been so liberally supported as their great merit deserved. But three more exhibitions will be given, and all should avail themselves of the opportunity to see Cromwell's collections of the most beautiful natural scenery and the finest works of